

Biography of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani Warangal



Translated by
Mohammed Abdul Hafeez, B.Com.
Translator 'Muslim Saints and Mystics'
(The *Tadhkirah al-Awliya* of Farid al-Din Attar
Hyderabad, India

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Preface

In this book there are four parts added about life biography of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani, and all of these book parts were written in the Urdu language, and I have translated all of these four Urdu parts into English have been published on many websites.

First part of this book was written by Hazrat Auliya Quaderi in Urdu and second part and third part of book was written in Urdu by Ghulam Jeelani Taban and fourth part of the book was written in Urdu by Mohammed Ali Khan Mujajdadi.

And so I have been translated above four parts of the Urdu book in English language and added in this book.

In this book all four parts were added, as these parts are related to the biography of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani, written by three different authors of the Urdu language. But I have translated these four articles into English from the Urdu language for the first time.

If anybody can start reading this book and read part one and part two/three and four, then he will find much interest and fondness in this matter, as in all of these parts, and read many events and the details that are not available in other sources, and if they are found, then they will not be found with such complete details which are added in these four parts in this book, and this book is written from old sources of the Urdu

I have been published my English book in the year 2025 with full details of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani and hope that the readers will like my book in which deep and full information which was added by me in this matter.

Supplication of the translator of the English book

May Allah accept my efforts and endeavors in this matter for the sake of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani R.A., and to fulfill the needs and wishes of the devotees and persons who are reading this book.

Mohammed Abdul Hafeez
Date :20-9-2025

The record of the publication of the author is as follows on calmeo.com

Calameo.com

408

Views

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Application ID: 91655

Dear Mohammed Abdul Hafeez,

Greetings from India Book of Records!

Congratulations, your claim has been finalized as a titled, ' IBR Achiever ' under India Book of Records. We appreciate the effort and patience shown by you. Your skills have been acknowledged and as per the verification done by the Editorial Board of 'India Book of Records', only the best has been selected and approved by us.

The title and content have been created as per our verification and are given below. The

title and content have been framed in accordance with the set protocols of record writing after an extensive investigation involving meticulous verification of the evidence and Book Records Database with no scope for discrepancies. Therefore, changes with the category, title, and description matter will not be considered, also since the record is exclusive, therefore, the names of other participants/supporters/parents/friends will not be included in an individual's record.

TITLE & DESCRIPTION

IBR Achiever

Mohammed Abdul Hafeez (born on January 10, 1945) of Hyderabad, Telangana, is titled as 'IBR Achiever' for translating a complete book titled 'Muslim Saints and Mystics' (ISBN: 978-9830653-54-9), published by ASN Islamic Books, from English to Kannada using Google translate, as confirmed on August 8, 2024.



Books by Mohammed Abdul Hafeez -
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sort by « previous 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 next » * Note:
these are all the books on Goodreads for this
author. To add more books, click here .
Mohammed Abdul Hafeez has 161 books on
Goodreads with 309 ratings. Mohammed
Abdul Hafeez's most

My Guinness World Record

Claim

ID:

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Membership Number: 252956



Dear Mr. Mohammed Abdul Hafeez

Thank you for sending us the details of your recent record proposal for 'The world record of translation of two episodes We are afraid to say that we are unable to accept this as a Guinness World Record. The details of two episodes Owaise of Qarni. Tipu Sultan.

A six page document entitled Universal Declaration of Human Rights, produced by the United Nations in 1948, was translated into 321 languages and dialects from Abkhaz to Zulu.

We realise that this will be disappointing to you. However, we have considered your application carefully in the context of the specific subject area and that of records as a whole and this is our decision. Guinness World Records has absolute discretion as to

which Guinness World Record applications are accepted and our decision is final. Guinness World Records may at its discretion and for whatever reason identify some records as either no longer monitored by Guinness World Records or no longer viable. As your record application has not been accepted, Guinness World Records is in no way associated with the activity relating to your record proposal and we in no way endorse this activity. If you choose to proceed with this activity then this is will be of your own volition and at your own risk. Once again thank you for your interest in Guinness World Records.

Yours sincerely,
 Ralph Hannah
 Records Management Team

An appreciation of work of the author by
 Iftekhari Silsila



This note shows as an appreciation of Iftekhari Silsila for the work of the translation of the below book by the author and adding of this book '*Muslim saints and Mystics*' (Tadhkirtal Aliyah by Farid al din Attar) which is very famous in the Western world among the English knowing persons and on their website.

The link is as follows, which showing the author's name in the book as Mohammed Abdul Hafeez R.A., on their below website.

http://www.silsilaeiftekhari.in/books/read/7XWYA37T/tazkaratul-aulia-memories-of-the-saints/?fbclid=IwY2xjawIN2wJleHRuA2FlbQIxMAABHYHjD88GN0mPA3p7L3ULTRe_ki7XryitivVXsRpkca_1DNDoyCdSNsDMqA_aem_XaplQ4EJtFx3adkZ9VnGYA

Kindly note this book is now available on the

India's famous website

Top reviews from India

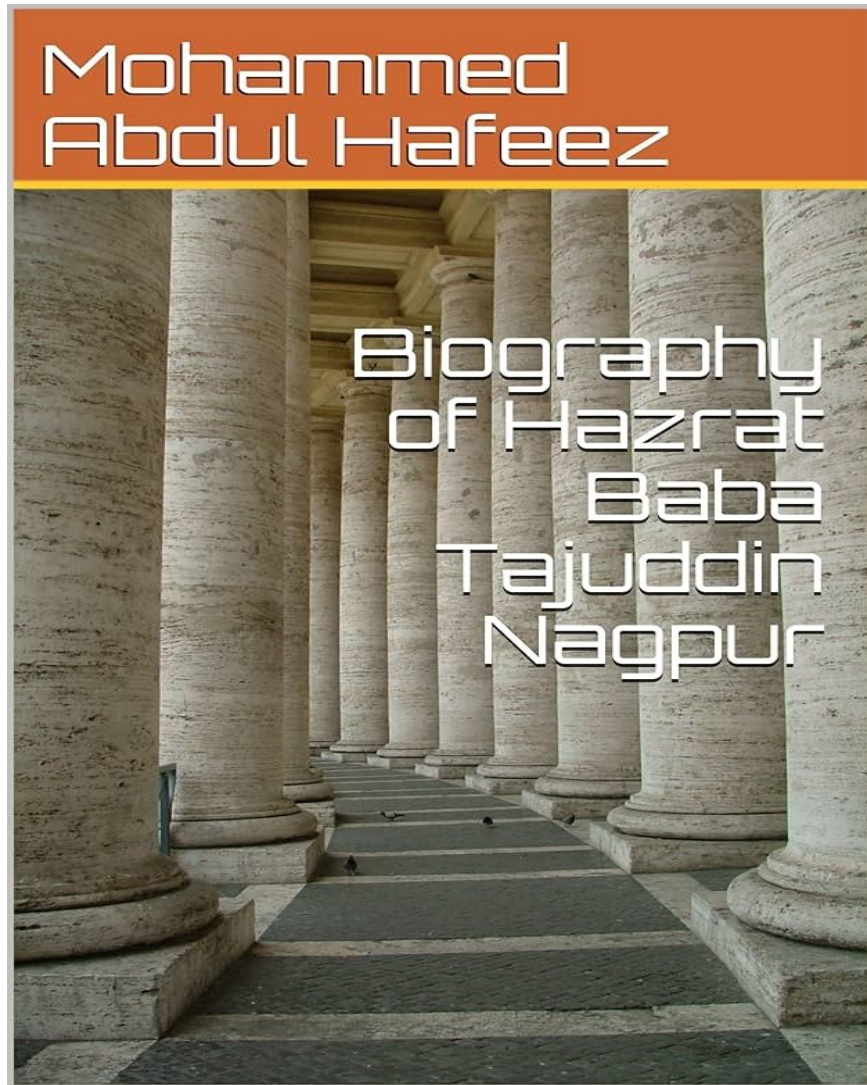
Srinin

5.0 out of 5 stars

For book Baba Tajuddin by Mohammed Abdul Hafeez

on Amazon.com

<https://www.amazon.in/Biography-Hazrat-Baba-Tajuddin-Nagpur-ebook/dp/B01LFEKEGO>



A book for all spiritual seekers

Reviewed in India on 21 June

2020

This is a valuable book with rare and interesting details from the life of the amazing and one of the greatest Sufi Saints

Tajuddin Baba, who spent most of his life in Nagpur, in the pre independent India.

I had come across the name of this Saint in the life history of Shirdi Sai Baba written by Master E. Bharadvaja. It is reported there that once Shirdi Baba confused his disciples by mysteriously drumming on a water pot with his satka (a short stick he used to carry with him). He explained his action by saying, that he is extinguishing the fire which caught the hut of Taj uddin Baba in Nagpur. Taj uddin Baba on the other hand refused to accept a wealthy visitor called Bapu Saheb Buty as his disciple. He asked him to seek his salvation from Shirdi Baba. Both the saints were in communion with each other on the spiritual plane!

Then I was fortunate enough to read the short biography of Tajuddin Baba written by the same author Master Bharadvaja, which impressed me immensely. The drawback of this short although very valuable biography was that facts and details mentioned in it are not complete or not explained in a logical sequence. Which leads to a feeling of dissatisfaction. Still the reader gets an idea of the overwhelming spiritual power and

universal love of Taj uddin. But it kindled my interest to know more about this saint.

This made me always to be in search of a complete biography of the saint with more details. As I by chance discovered the Work of Mohammed Abdul Hafeez I was thrilled and I ordered it immediately and am now a happy possessor of this book.

Many important details from the life of this Sufi Saint, which were like missing links, I could gather from this book:

1. About the ancestry of the saint.
2. His childhood and transition from the worldly life to that of godliness; the important incidents which took place and worked as catalysers on the way to his perfection.
3. His relation with the Maharaja of Nagpur and other members of the aristocracy.
4. An exhaustive account of his relationship with the Hindu-disciples and followers.

India is a country of spirituality. Many of its spiritual masters have transcended the narrow limits of religion, preached and practiced universal humanism. It hardly mattered for them to which religion their

visitors belonged- they were helped without any discrimination, because only their merit mattered not their cast or creed.

Swami Veerabhrahmendra's chief disciple was a Muslim named Sayyed. Shirdi Baba lived in a mosque and was equally worshipped by Muslims and Hindus likewise. Taj uddin Baba was not different in this matter.

As Abdul Hafeez writes in this book about a Hindu-disciple, Venkat Rao, who worked as a Railway guard. People observed him sitting near Tajuddin, although he should have left that place and left Nagpur in a train leaving for Bombay. His job demanded this. But Venkat Rao does not leave that place, because he is completely engrossed in the presence of the Baba. To the surprise of the other people he was also seen at the same time leaving in that train, which left for Bombay!

Western Occultism calls this phenomenon "bilocation" - a miracle shown many times by Tajuddin Baba on account of his supernatural powers. But the narration of Hafeez leaves one question open: Did the Saint appear in the form of Venkat Rao in the train? Or did

he transfer this supernatural power to his disciple so that he could appear at two places at the same time? Spiritual masters are capable of doing both the things.

A very interesting part of this book is that it gives a glimpse into the Muslim or Sufi occultism (see page 81) and tries to explain how miracles happen. This theme requires to be elaborated if the author is planning a second edition.

From the point of view of modern Indian history this book is of immense importance. Yoga and mysticism have been not yet fully recognized driving forces behind the Indian freedom struggle.

The chapter called "Gandhi and Ali Brothers" depicts Gandhis taking the audience of Taj uddin Baba and the Baba making two predictions - one for Gandhi and another one for the Ali Brothers. Both of them turn out to be true! I request the author to elaborate this chapter with more details and photos if possible. That would increase the value of this book hundredfold!

There are certain short comings in regard to the language. English is a foreign language. It is not always easy to chose the right

preposition or the helping verb. In spite of this the reader sees the godly figure of the saint Taj uddin Baba shining behind the linguistic barbed fence of a foreign language. This is a book to be recommended for all those who are interested in mysticism, universal love which overcomes the narrow limits of religions and for the spiritual seekers.

Dr. Vanamali Gunturu

The publication note in the Second Episode by Mr. David Rosenbaum of New York Times

Farid Al- din Attar is considered one of the preeminent mystical poets of the Persian Literary tradition. The duration of his life is uncertain, though he can be placed in the 12th and 13th centuries c. e. born in Nishapur in what is today Iran, Attar apparently was a pharmacist, but little information about his personal life is known. During his lifetime he is believed to have written approximately 9

books, including such famous works as the Manteq Al- Tayr (the conference of the birds) and the Ilahi- Nama (the book of god) . Muslim Saints and Mystics is an abridgement, translated by A. J. Arberry, of Attar' s only known prose work: Tadhkirat Al- Auliya (the memorial of the saints) , which he worked on throughout much of his life and which was available publicly before his death. In what is considered the most compelling entry in this book, attar relates the story of the execution of Hallaj, the mystic who had uttered the words “ I am the truth” in a state of ecstatic contemplation. Arberry's translation is an abridgement; the entry on Owaise Al- Qarani translated by Mohammed Abdul Hafeez, B. Com. , Hyderabad, India, omitted in Arberry' s text, is included in the following link: Owaise al- Qarani.

Kindly note this episode is very popular on the internet and no other article of the same title is not meeting the reader's requirement and giving full details. So for the reason in many countries, this article is very popular and added on many web sites for the public reading as well for the reference and research purpose. The detail on U.S.A. website on which the second episode is available as follows.

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Owaise of Qarni
113k - adobe pdf - view as html

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On him, which were explained by the prophet.
Then Owaise of Qarni . . . Translated

from Urdu to English by Mohammed A. Hafeez,
B.Com. Hyderabad, India. , reference book . . .

www.omphaloskepsis.com/ebooks/pdf/Owaise.pdf.And

‘Tadhkiratal-Auliya’ by Farid-AL-Din Attar

Introduction

Farid Al-din Attar is considered one of the preeminent mystical poets of the Persian literary tradition. The duration of his life is uncertain, though he can be placed in the 12th and 13th centuries C.E. born in Nishapur in what is today Iran. Attar apparently was a pharmacist but little information about his personal life is known. During his lifetime he is believed to have written approximately 9 books, including such famous works as The Manteq Al-Tayr (The Conference of the Birds) and The Ilahi-Nama (The book of God)

Tadhkiratal-Auliya (Muslim Saints and Mystics) is considered world famous classical book of Persian literature ppwhich printed and re-Printed in many countries.

An abridgement, translated by A.J. Arberry, of Attar's only known prose work Tadhkirat Al-Auliya (The Memorial of the Saints) which he worked on throughout much of his life and which was available publicly before his death. Arberry's translation is an abridgement. The entry on Owaise of Qarani translated by me which was omitted in Arberry's text is added to the above web site. In Tadhkiratal-Auliya Sheikh Farid-Al-Din Attar wrote many chapters and in those chapters there is full information and details of the titles are available . His style of writing is most interesting and for this reason the readers will remember the chapters from the above great book for a longer time .

Due to many great chapters this book is very famous in the world and it translations are available in many languages of the world. Mr. David Rosenbaum's email message about the publication of the episode 'Owaise of Qarani' on the website www.omphaloskepsis.com of U.S.A.

On Jun 8, 2005, at 9:24 AM,
 David Rosenbaum <lijphart@mac.com>
 wrote:

Attention : Mr. Hafeez,
 I have received the RTF file.

Thank you.

Will post it during the next update of the site.

David Rosenbaum

 -

Thanks to Mr. David E. Rosenbaum of New
 York Times

The second chapter Owaise Al-Qarani was published on the following web site by Mr. David E. Rosenbaum as he was the editor of the web site below. Mr. David E. Rosenbaum's publication note about the entry on Owase of Qarni. Muslim Saints and Mystics is an abridgement, translated by A.J. Arberry, of Attar's only known prose work: Tadhkirat al-Auliya (The Memorial of the Saints), which he worked on throughout much of his life and which was available publicly before his death. In what is considered the most compelling entry in this book, Attar relates the story of

the execution of Hallaj, the mystic who had uttered the words "I am the Truth" in a state of ecstatic contemplation.

Arberry's translation is an abridgement; the entry on Owaise al-Qarani translated by Mohammed Abdul Hafeez, B. Com., Hyderabad, India omitted in Arberry's text, is included in the following link: Owaise al-Qarani.

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2. Owaise of Qarni (PDF)
will create 70,000 angels same as Owaise of Qarni

(Clone) and when ... Owaise of Qarni told him to stay

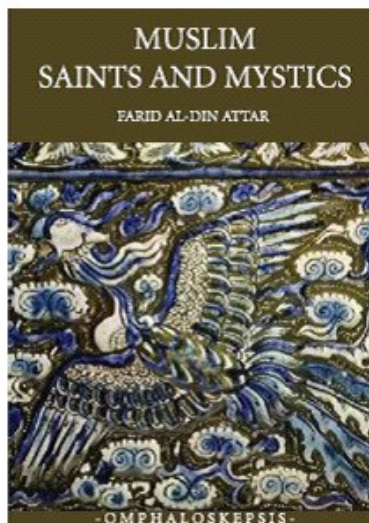
there and he went away and ...
www.omphaloskepsis.com/ebooks/pdf/Owaise.pdf - 113k -

View as html - More from this site -Save.

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Muslim Saints and Mystics

Attar



Farid al-Din Attar is considered one of the preeminent mystical poets of the Persian literary tradition. The duration of his life is uncertain, though he can be placed in the 12th and 13th centuries C.E. Born in Nishapur in what is today Iran, Attar apparently was a pharmacist, but little information about his personal life is known. During his lifetime he is believed to have written approximately 9 books, including such famous works as the *Manteq al-Tayr* (The Conference of the Birds) and the *Ilahi-Nama* (The Book of God).

[*Muslim Saints and Mystics*](#) is an abridgement, translated by A.J. Arberry, of Attar's only known prose work: *Tadhkirat al-Auliya* (The Memorial of the Saints), which he worked on throughout much of his life and which was available publicly before his death. In what is considered the most compelling entry in this book, Attar relates the story of the execution of Hallaj, the mystic who had uttered the words "I am the Truth" in a state of ecstatic contemplation. Arberry's translation is an abridgement; the entry on Owaise al-Qarani translated by Mohammed A. Hafeez, omitted in Arberry's text, is included at the following link: [Owaise al-Qarani](#).

New York Times reporter Mr. David E. Rosenbaum was beaten robbed and

dispatched to his death

On the Friday night of Jan. 6, 2006 in Northwest Washington, when New York Times reporter Mr. David E. Rosenbaum was beaten, robbed and dispatched to his death. But in history of the book TadhkiratAl-Auliya (Muslim Saints & Mystics) the name of Mr. David E. Rosenbaum will be remembered always as he had published the above article with the special note with the following details.

1. Some details about the life of Farid Al-din Attar .
2. The details of the works by Farid Al-din Attar .
3. He also introduced the translator (Mohammed Abdul Hafeez B.Com.) and his work of translation of the second main chapter Owaise of Qarni from the above book. The above second episode is from Tadhkirat Al-Auliya (Muslim Saints & Mystics) by Farid Al-din Attar.

My works.

Some of my English translation works include the following books.

1. Tadhkirtal Auliya (Muslim Saints & Mystics) - A.S. Noordeen Malaysia.
- 2.Muslim Saints of Hyderabad
- 3.Gulzar Auliya
- 4.Kashaf-ul-Asrar
- 5.Bahar-E-Rahmat.

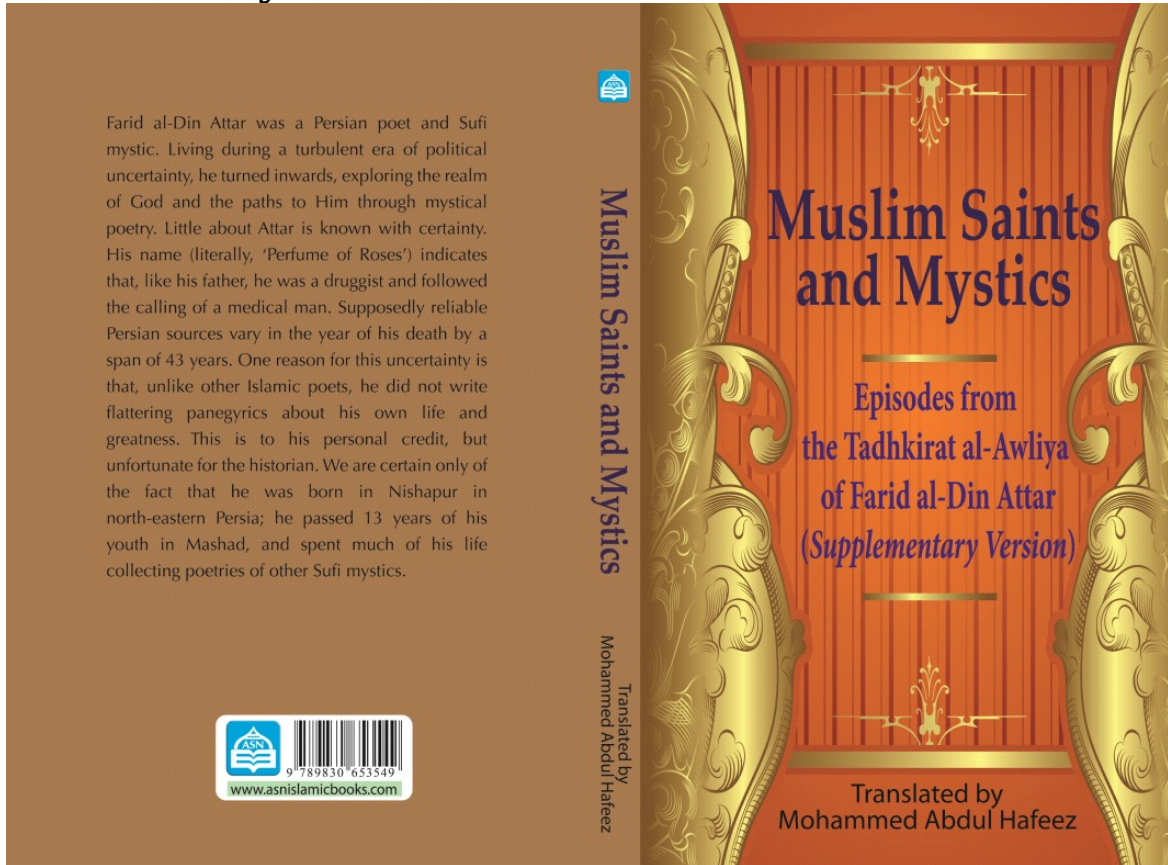
8. Hasth Bahist
9. 200 kid books
10. The 100 names of Madina city
11. The Muslim Saints of Bider
12. The Muslim Saints of Bejapur
14. Tadhkirtal Auliya (Muslim Saints & Mystics)
15. Biography of Hadrat Syed Shah Ghulam Afzal Biabani
16. Khair Majalis the advices of Hazrat Nasiruddin Chirag Dehlavi
17. Biography of Hazrat Khaja Usman Haruni
18. Biography of Hazrat Baba Tajuddin Nagpur
19. Anis Arwa by Hazrat Khaja Moinuddin Chisti
20. Biography of prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him)
21. Biography of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani Warangal
22. Biography of Hazrat Shah Shah Afzal Biabani
23. Biography of Hazrat Syed Shah Sawar Biabani
24. Muslim Saints of Warangal
25. Muslim Saints of Chennai
25. Muslim Saints of Aurangabad

An Ad for my book

Muslim Saints and Mystics' Episodes from the Tadhkirat

al-Awliya of Farid al-Din Attar

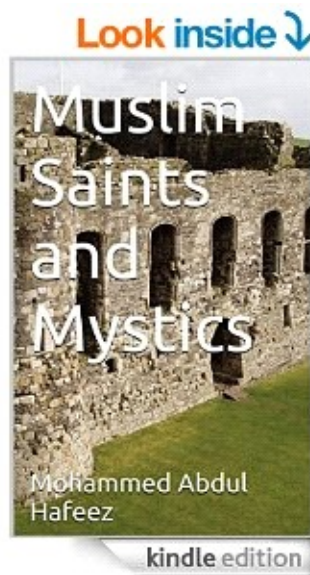
Is already released and its selling price is RM 35.00 per copy and which can be had directly from Malaysia from the below address.



Published by
A.S. NOORDEEN
P.O.BOX 42-Gombak,
53800 Kuala Lumpur
Tel: 03-40236003
Fax 03-40213675
E-mail : asnoordeen@yahoo.com

**An Ad for my another book
Muslim Saints and Mystics'
Episodes from the Tadhkirat**

Al-Awliya of Farid al-Din Attar
(Supplementary version)



This book is already released by Amazon books U.S.A. during the year 2014 and its selling price is USD 5.00 per copy and which can be had directly from the below address.

In this book three lengthy episodes of Farid al-Din Attar's book 'Muslim Saints and Mystics' are added and in which world famous episode about Sheikh Abul Hasan Qarqani is available and it is informed of the general

public and other learned persons of knowledge of saints and mysticism that the biographical details of Sheikh Abul Hasan Qarqani are not found except in this episode of this book. Address is given as follows from which this book can be had directly.

Amazon.com

My Guinness World Record
Claim ID: 287230
Membership Number: 252956

Dear Mr. Mohammed Abdul Hafeez,
 Thank you for sending us the details of your recent record proposal for 'The world record of translation of two episodes We are afraid to say that we are unable to accept this as a Guinness World Record.
 The details of two episodes Owaise of Qarni.
 Tipu Sultan.

Unfortunately, we do already have a record for this category and what you have achieved does not better this. The current world record is:

A six page document entitled Universal

Declaration of Human Rights, produced by the United Nations in 1948, was translated into 321 languages and dialects from Abkhaz to Zulu. We realize that this will be disappointing to you. However, we have considered your application carefully in the context of the specific subject area and that of records as a whole and this is our decision. Guinness World Records have absolute discretion as to which Guinness World Record applications are accepted and our decision is final. Guinness World Records may at its discretion and for whatever reason identify some records as either no longer monitored by Guinness World Records or no longer viable. As your record application has not been accepted, Guinness World Records is in no way associated with the activity relating to your record proposal and we in no way endorse this activity. If you choose to proceed with this activity then this is will be of your own volition and at your own risk. Once again thank you for your interest in Guinness World Records.

Yours sincerely,
 Ralph Hannah
 Records Management Team

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The Bio. links of the

author

My name is Mohammed Abdul Hafeez and I have graduated in commerce from Osmania University, Hyderabad, India.

I am a Translator of Islamic books and interested in Sufi books and have translated 58 chapters from the famous Sufi book 'Tadkiratal Awliya' by Farid El din Attar in the year 2009 from Urdu to English and some chapters of the book were published on the below web site and due to kind grace and help of Allah there is good response from its readers in large numbers on so many web sites. I am a retired secretary and worked in a Gulf country for many years and having one son and his name is Mohammed Abdul Wasi Rabbani , who was studying in St. Domnics school Salimnagar colony Hyderabad and at K.B.N. Engineering college Gulbega and he is an IT Engineer and working abroad . We are having four little grandchildren and their names are as follows and among them Shehzan is very smart boy and my wife's name is Ather Fatima and my daughter in law's name is Juhi Yasmeen and she was educated in St. Domnics school Salimnagar colony Hyderabad , Vani Girls College and Madina Girls college as an extraordinary and brilliant student of these educational institutions.1. Mohammed

Sulaiman 2. Mohammed Osman 3. Mohammed Shehzan 4. Sahrish Fatima

I enjoy doing translation of Sufi works and my translated first episode are available with the following publication note of Mr. David Rosenbaum of New York Times which is available on the above mentioned famous U.S.A. website.

My three poems_____

Please find my 3 poems which are as follows and these are well known and famous since my college days and which were already published in the A.U. College Magazine of Hyderabad and now I have added these poems in this book.

The Taj Mahal

In the darkness of night
 I visited the tomb of white
 Full beautiful in the glorious moon light
 Shah Jahan's love and Mumtaz's beauty
 Making fun of today's love and poverty
 No-one leaves without feelings of beauty

After seeing the Taj Mahal's majesty
 The Taj was reminding me the duty of love
 And showing the king's power of love
 Even today in the darkness of strife
 The Taj is preaching a lesson of love and life.
 By Mohammed Abdul Hafeez, B. Com.

In Thy memory

Her death day came with the fragrance of
 loving memories
 Which shaken the depth of our saddest loving
 memories
 Even the seasonal changes and other worldly
 affairs
 Could not diminish away her saddest loving
 memories
 Due to the saddest grief, our souls are broken
 We are worldly losers and our hearts are
 broken
 Oh : her saddest memories you must not die
 Guide us to cover the deliverances of the world
 Oh : the heavenly Lord takes Thou care of this
 beloved soul
 Who never faced any worldly peace and
 pleasure.
 By Mohammed Abdul Hafeez, B. Com.

The Dim flame

When the flame of her life was going to dim

No one of us not there to say goodbye
 It is how painful for our whole lives
 That we cannot see her at death time
 Death is sure for every human beings
 But how her strange death was indeed?
 Her loving relatives were far from her
 And they cannot reach for the last visit
 We should believe in the heavenly Lord
 Who made our vast and great human land
 She has gained a position in the grave land
 We should not worry Allah is great and
 known.

By Mohammed Abdul Hafeez, B. Com.

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The author wept very much at the Kazipet cemetery

The author upon his return from his service of the foreign country visited Kazipet after a gap of many years the grave of his grandfather and grandmother at Kazipet recently in the month of May 2014.

When he visited the grave of his grandfather, which is under a big Neem tree and its shed is spread over large areas of the graveyard and my grandmother's grave is situated beside the

grave of my grandfather. Both graves are well maintained so are available in the good condition.

As the both graves are under the big old Neem tree so there is too much shade as well as so much cold and peaceful atmosphere and comfort is available there. So an atmosphere of peace and comfort is available there too much due to the coolness of the branches of Neem tree which is prevailing in the grave yard. For this reason an atmosphere of coolness and peace condition is there and due to this reason there will be thinking arise in the mind of the author that both of them living in the peaceful condition.

However the author wept too much there because his grandfather who was administrator of the shrine of Kazipet for many years and his grandmother who lived in Kazipet village for many years and she did many endeavours there and she helped many needy women and children there so now both of them are buried in the graveyard of Kazipet shrine and nobody is not there in the village to visit them from their lineage but many unknown visitors are visiting their graves there and the author have personally seen many flowers on the graves which were placed by those unknown persons.

Connection of the author's family members with Kazipet.

When my grand father Sheikh Dadan reached Kazipet Jagir on his transfer from another place and he was attracted by the teachings of Sufi Center at Kazipet Jagir during the period of Hazrat Syed Shah Sarwar Biabani Radi Allahu anhu the successor and son of great Sufi master Hazrat Syed Shah Afzal Biabani Radi Allahu anhu. When my grand dad became his disciple and he left immediately the following things.

1 .He left his superior job in the police department. 2. He left his native place of Medak. 3. He left his big house in Medak. Due to the kindness and favour of Hazrat Syed Shah Ghulam Biabani Radi Allahu Anhu my granddad had got the job of estate administrator of Dargah Sharif and a plot of land of 1000 yards from the center of Kazipet village. On this plot my granddad had constructed a big house (Gulshan Manzil) on 500 yards and one big garden on 500 yards.

Bio links of the author

My name is Mohammed Abdul Hafeez and I have graduated in commerce from Osmania University, Hyderabad, India. I am a Translator of Islamic books and interested in Sufi books

and have translated 58 chapters from the famous Sufi book 'Tadkiratal Awliya' by Farid El din Attar in the year 2009 from Urdu to English and some chapters of the book were published on the below web site and due to kind grace and help of Allah there is good response from its readers in large numbers on so many web sites.

The book 'Muslims Saints and Mystics' was already published by A S. Noordeen Malaysia and in this book available 55 episodes in the year 2013 and another book Muslims Saints and Mystics also published by Kindle, Amazon U. S. A., and in this book lengthy three episodes are available in the year 2014. I am a retired secretary and worked in a Gulf country for many years and having one son and his name is Mohammed Abdul Wasi Rabbani , who was studying in St. Domnics school Salimnagar colony Hyderabad and at K.B.N. Engineering college Gulbega and he is an IT Engineer and working abroad . We are having four little grandchildren and their names are as follows and among them Shehzan is very smart boy and my wife's name is Ather Fatima and my daughter in law's name is Juhi Yasmeen and she was educated in St. Domnics school Salimnagar colony Hyderabad , Vani Girls College and Madina Girls college as an extra-ordinary and brilliant student of these

educational institutions.1. Mohammed Sulaiman 2. Mohammed Osman 3. Mohammed Shehzan 4. Sahrish Fatima I enjoy doing translation of Sufi works and my translated first episode are available with the following publication note of Mr. David Rosenbaum of New York Times which is available on the above mentioned famous U.S.A. website.

At Kazipet Jagir my dad, Mohammed Afzal and my brother Mohammed Abdus Samad and Me Mohammed Abdul Hafeez and my sister Meher Unisa were born there. In Kazipet my father married to Akthar Begum, daughter of Mr. Abdul Majeed of Bidar district who was working at that time in the education department as an education officer. After many years of service at Kazipet Dargah Sharif (shrine) with great fame and good name my granddad passed away and upon his death our big house was deserted as all members of our family migrated to Hyderabad and some other places, but my grand mom stayed in the big lonely house with her maidservant as she never thinks to leave the place of his great Sufi master . Upon living many years there she had been shifted to Hyderabad when she became ill due to the fracture of her foot, but due to her great love for the great Sufi Center at Kazipet upon her death, we had taken her dead body to

Kazipet from Hyderabad and she was buried at the back side of the tomb of her Murshid (spiritual master) Syed Shah Sarwar Biabani. R. A.

During the 1986 I had tried my best to re-settle my family members from Hyderabad to Kazipet Jagir but I was not successful in this matter as my son's (Mohammed Abdul Wasi Rabbani) application for admission in St. Gabriel school Fatima Nagar was not accepted there due to late submission. We are staying in Hyderabad with our family members, but we never miss any chance to visit the holy shrine of Hazrat Syed Shah Afzal Biabani R. A. and Hazrat Syed Shah Sarwar Biabani R.A. at Kazipet Jagir on regular basis.

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An event of the theft during the service of period of my grandfather at Kazipet shrine

During the period of Syed Shah Ghulam Afzal Biyabani this event was happening. At that time there was a grant of Rupees fifty towards the salaries of the staff of Noban

Khana (the place from where time is announced by the beat of the drum) in which there were some staff members used to work there and it was headed by the supervisor. By

the government of H.E.H.The Nizam of Hyderabad there was every month the royal grant which was used to reach to the custodian of the Kazipet shrine through the supervisor from the government treasury. From there it will reach to the administrator of the estate and who will used to distribute the amount of salaries to all concerned staff.

As per reference by Tufazal Hussain advocate that one month the supervisor of Nobat Khana who was obtained the amount of Rupees fifty towards the salaries from the Royal treasury office and he was fled to Hyderabad. But in the shrine building the staff members were waiting for him to receive their salaries from him and but at last they were able to know that the supervisor was fled from Kazipet and he was reached to Hyderabad.

At that time the custodian of the shrine of Kazipet was in Hyderabad. So the estate administrator Sheikh Dadan, who was grandfather of the translator of this book was informed the details of this case to Tufazal

Hussain advocate and this event was mentioned by Syed Khaja Sadat Hussain Biyabani in his Urdu book 'Lemat Biyabani' (This book was already translated by me with the title of Biography of Hazrat Syed Shah Ghulam Afzal Biabani and has been posted by in the paperback and electronic book formats

on amazon.com) and he was mentioned the details of this event on the pages 110-111 of his book and he was requested to take action against the supervisor of the police department. In his reply Tufazal Hussain advocate wrote him that as the custodian of the shrine is present in Hyderabad and if we start action against him, so due to kindness if the culprit will be forgiven by him then it will be not proper in this matter to initiate the case against him. So it is better to take the approval of the action from the custodian of the shrine first so that it is proper to take further action in this matter.

It was learnt by me that the estate administrator Sheikh Dadan was sent the letters by the post to Hyderabad for the kind perusal of the shrine custodian there. The estate administrator Sheikh Dadan who is the grandfather of this translator and in whose memory this event was especially translated from the following book for the information of the readers of the International Internet Libraries in U.S.A. especially for the readers of these two websites as follows.

www.calmeo.com and www.scribd.com

Upon this it was happened that supervisor of Nobat Khana after spending of the amount was reached to see the custodian and he told him all details in this matter and he requested him

to forgive his mistake and he made loud and cry in this matter and he requested him to allow him to join back in his post.

It was learnt later that the custodian of the shrine was kept the supervisor at his residence in Hyderabad for a period of three days.

During that period the letters of the Estate Administrator and the advocate was reaching for him. Upon this he was given the travel expenses from Hyderabad to Kazipet to the supervisor of the Nobat Khana and was sent him from Hyderabad to Kazipet and he was given the instruction to the estate administrator which is as follows.

“ That the supervisor was presented in his service and he ashamed of his bad deed so he was forgiven his mistake in this matter. So you also forgive him and allow him to join on his duty. Otherwise, he is poor person having small children with him so they will become economically poor and will be destroyed in this matter. Arrange the salary of Nobat Khana staff members from another fund.”

So after some days the supervisor was coming back to Kazipet from Hyderabad and he was allowed to join in his post as per order the custodian of the shrine of Kazipet and the staff members of the Nobat Khana was paid their salaries from the other fund by the administrator of the estate.

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Reference: from the Urdu book '**Lemat
Biyabani**'

By Syed Khaja Sadat Hussain Biyabani

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Translated by
Mohammed Abdul Hafeez, B.Com.
Translator 'Muslim Saints and Mystics'
(The Tadhkirah al-Awliya of Farid)

In the last I request the readers of this article to pray for our grandmother and grandfather for which the author will be obliged to them for their kind help and cooperation in this matter. I am also obliged to the unknown visitors of the graves of the my grand father and grand mother at the graveyard of Kazipet Dargah for their kind visits and placing of the flowers on the graves and for which I could not forget this favour and attention so I will pray for them in this matter to extend my heartfelt thanks in this matter.

Mohammed Abdul Hafeez, B.Com.
Translator 'Muslim Saints and Mystics'
(The Tadhkirah al-Awliya of Farid)

Message from Janab Syed Jalal Quadri Sahib

Message upon translation of part one of this book by me. This Urdu article was received by me from the side of Janab Ali Pasha Sahib from Warangal to Hyderabad, and upon the request of Janab Jalal Quaderi Sahib, he sent this Urdu article to him for the translation work.

Upon the translation work of the above Urdu article about life biography of Hazrat Syed Jalaluddin Jamalul Bahar Mashooq Rabbani, there was received the following message from Jalal Quaderi Sahib: He has messaged his likeness in this matter, and he has also mentioned some historic details of the biographical works of the Hazrat Syed Jalaluddin Jamalul Bahar Mashooq Rabbani, which are very important, and he has data from old history details of this old shrine of the Warangal in the Deccan area.

Mohammed Abdul Hafeez
 E.Books translator
 Hyderabad

-

Dear Mr. Hafeez Sahib
 Wa alaykum Assalaam,

Jazakallah for your sincere time and efforts it is an impressive contribution Indeed, it is a nice English Translation and will help us to share with English speaking people. There are certain places need to be updated in your translation. May Allah swt bless you with the spiritual support of Hadrath Syed Jalaluddin Jamalul Bahar Mashooq Rabbani.

I believe we should enhance the compilation done by Hazrath Syed Aulia Quadri RA around some 55 years ago-- there are other historical books (should be available in A.P. Archaeology and State Central Library and other libraries .I know some books such as Mishkat un Nubuwwah by Hazarath Syed Ghulam Ali Shah R.A., Mahboob-zil-Menon - Tadkiray Aulia Deccan page 248 and Tawariqul Auliya second part page 528.

Insha Allah, Ali pasha will gather the information on Hazrat Mashooq Allah R.A from above mentioned books and from other sources and we will print a revised edition soon.

Once again, thank you and our heartfelt appreciation for your translation work.

Wassalam.

Kind Regards,

Syed Jalal Quadri

5873 E Beverly Circle

Hanover Park IL 60133

Cell# 847-436-8535

Biography of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani Warangal

Part one



The mausoleum of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani Warangal

Translated by
Mohammed Abdul Hafeez, B.Com.

Translator ‘ Muslim Saints and Mystics’
(The *Tadhkirah al-Awliya* of Farid al-Din Attar

Part one
Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani (Hazrat Aulia
Quaderi ‘s Urdu article’s English
translation)

There was great share of work which belongs to Shaikh Abdul Quadir Jilani R.A for the propagation and preaching of Islam and for this purpose he had sent his followers in all directions of the world and after him his descendents also followed his way and they had also left their birth places to the foreign lands for the spreading Islam there. Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani is one among the seven sons who had left Baghdad many centuries ago for India for the propagation of Islam and he was great successful there and he had got great position in India especially in the South of India. Due to the presence of the above seven famous personalities from of the

Quaderia chain in India and they did their great efforts and endeavors for the propagation of Islam and so for this reason they are called the seven stars.

Lineage and biography

His name and descendent details are mentioned as follows . His name is Hammad and his Alqab (epithets) are Jalaluddin and Jamal Al- Bahar Rabbani but his great fame and popularity is attached with his Qitab (title) of Mashooq Rabbani (The lover of Allah). Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani is from 11th direct descendant of Shaikh Abdul Quadir Jilani R.A.

His ancestral and lineage details are as follows.

Syed Shah Jalal uddin Hammad R.A.

Syed Hasan Abdul Quadir R.A.

Syed Ahmed R.A.

Syed Shah Yousuf R.A.

Syed Shah Mohammed R.A.

Syed Shah Hyder Hilal uddin R.A.

Syed Shah Shabuddin R.A.

Syed Shah Mohammed R.A.

Syed Shah Emad uddin Abi Saleh R.A.

Syed Shah Tajuddin Abi Baher Abdul Razzaq R.A.

Shaikh Abdul Quader Jilani R.A.

Birth.

His holy birth took place about five hundred year ago on the 7th Rajab in the year 896 Hijri in the city of Baghdad and at that time the Turkey was province under the Baghdad government and the ruler of Turkey's name was Saleem.

Education.

His early education and training was completed under the direct supervision of his father at his house as their house was belongs to great knowledge and wisdom and by the age of 12 years he was completed his education and he was perfect in many knowledges. His mother was also a perfect lady in many knowledges so when she will use to observe any miracle from any of the her sons then she used to say them baby take rest and then at that time the boy will suddenly die at once and in this way many of her sons were died. Till the age of 12 years no miracle was occurred by him and he had completed the education in the knowledge of Zaheri (manifest) and then his father had

awarded him Qirqa (saintly dress) and Khilafat (spiritual successor-ship).

Later life.

The reasons for his journey to Harmain (holy Makkah and Madina). Once he was standing in the house building and at that time some ducks and geese were running towards him so he shook his leg and due to this reason the duck died at once there. The housemaid had reported this miracle to Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani R.A. mother's and she had given her instructions that she should not disclose this matter to other persons and she had began her preparations to separate him from his father for the above reason. Upon obtaining father's permission Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani R.A. had left Baghdad along with some disciples and Mutaqadien (followers) and his mother asked him to proceed towards holy Makkah and Madina . He first had visited Makkah and from there he had proceed to Madina and had stayed there for a period of two years.

Permission to leave towards Deccan (South of India).

When he had reached Madina and there he was awarded the Qitab (title) of Mashooq Rabbani (The lover of Allah) due to the kindness and nobility of holy noble prophet of Allah and he was asked to leave for Deccan (South of India) for the propagation of Islam there . In the year 916 Hijri or 917 Hijri he had arrived in Warangal along with many of disciples and darwesh persons during the period of Quli Qutub Shah who was the ruler of Golconda dynasty. There were seventy or eighty elephants with him which were also reached in Warangal and on them the luggage of followers and darwesh persons was loaded. At that time the Lodi kings were ruling on the throne of Delhi.

Stay at Somawarm village

Upon his arrival in Warangal he had proceed directly towards Somawaram village which is 16 miles away in the southern side from the city of Warangal and where he had stayed there for a period of 12 years on the hill side and he was busy there in the standing position in the meditation of Anwar Haq (the lights of Allah) .

Stay at Qazipura village.

After the above stay he was proceeded for his stay in Qaizpura village which is five miles away from Warangal. As per the reference from the book 'Miskawat Nabiya' in which it was quoted reference from the another book 'Anwar Aqbar' that Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani R.A. after his arrival from Baghdad to Deccan (South of India) and he had began his worship on the mountain in Hanmakonda village. Where there was a Hindu Jogi who was very powerful there in the worship of the idols and he was used to commit many harmful acts. Due to his ill will the Jogi had thrown a big stone on the sheikh but due to the grace of Allah he had stopped the big stone with his finger and his finger impression is still available on the stone and that place is named as Chilla and that stone is also preserved even today. When the visitors used to see that stone will feel a sense great peace and satisfaction in this matter. After this miracle he was get down from the hill and had proceed towards Qazipura village and went towards the tomb of Qazi Ziauddin and had asked his permission to stay there and upon approval of the permission he had stayed there and

he had pointed his final resting place by fixing his staff on the ground which is 150 yards away from that place. Qazi Ziauddin had proceed with the armies of Delhi Sultan Mohammed Tughlaq for the expedition of Warangal and died in the war and for this reason that village is known as Qazipura village but due to several Urs (annual celebration of death anniversaries) of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani R.A. the village became very famous as Urs Jagir village .

Family

As per the reference from the history book of Qila (Fort) Warangal the sheikh was married in the year 925 A.H. and there were two wives of him and from them he had three sons and one daughter and from them two sons and one daughter were died in the early ages because of their miracles. The three graves of them are available on the left side of the tomb of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani R.A.. Only one son Hazrat Ghouse Moinuddin of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani R.A. was survived and from him the lineage is being continued and blessed by Allah for the preaching and propagation of Islam in the region.

Miracles

The author of the book 'Mishkawat Nibwa' had mentioned that Sheikh was a man of miracles and Kashaf (Revelations). He did many miracles and for this reason it is very difficult and tough task to cover all of them. Regarding the great miracle of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani. R.A. The Ranga Samudram which is a large water tank located on the western side of the Urs Jagir village and which was presented to the Sheikh by a local ruler when the Shaikh had shown him his great miracle by given life to the dead horse due to grace and kindness of Allah. Some more details of this miracle is as follows. Once the local ruler had presented him a costly horse for the use of the Sheikh and that horse was slaughtered by the order of the Sheikh to feed the disciples and darwesh persons of the shrine who had faced severe starvation at that time . Upon reaching this news the local ruler had become very upset in this matter so he had asked the Sheikh to return back his costly horse and he was insisted and had forced him for this reason so the Sheikh had ordered the darwesh persons to collect the

bones of the horse and upon collection of the bones the Shaikh had looked at them and told Qum Bizin Allah (Rise by the grace of Allah) and then the horse become alive at once due to kind grace and mercy of Allah. Due to his great miracle the local ruler was regretted in this matter and touched the foot of the Sheikh with great respect and honour and granted him the large water tank of Ranga Samudram.



Hazrat's demise

The date of Sheikh's demise and death anniversary details are mentioned as follows. The sheikh died on 22th Rajab in the year 999 Hijri and was entombed. But as per the other history record his date of demise is 17th Rajab 977 Hijri. and the death anniversary usually will commence in the village Urs Jagir on 17th Rajab every year. The Urs (death anniversary) ceremony is being performed by the trustees of the shrine every year in the best possible manner for the comfort and best service of the visitors of the shrine. From the two places of old Gadi and new Gadi (Small fort) the ceremony of sandal carrying is held at the same time. The visitors of the shrine are provided food and benediction on this occasion in one of the Gadies (small forts) separately.

On every Saturday and Thursday the visitors in large numbers will visit the shrine and pray Allah for the fulfilment of their desires and wishes for the sake of the Shaikh's name

For the management of the old shrine and for the poor feeding and for the other expenses the rulers of Golconda and Asif Jahi kings (Hyderabad State) had granted some

villages to the trustees of the shrine and who are descendant of the sheikh . First of all Sultan Quli Qutub Shah of Golconda dynasty in 1095 Hijri had granted Qazipura village to the shrine and the following villages also had been given to the trustees by the rulers of Hyderabad State for the administration and other expenses of the shrine.

1. Farm of Aliabad.
2. Alipur village.
3. Chotpally village.
4. Somaram village and Jamalpur farm.
5. Dobba Kunata and Tinkur Kunta farm.

At the time of re-organisation of Hyderabad State all the above service Inam (grants) villages which were having annual revenue source of over Rupees of one hundred thousand at that time had been taken back from the trustees by the government and in lieu of the above villages for every three months some small amount of grants are allowed by the government to cover the expenses of the shrine administration at Urs Jagir village in Warangal. That the Shrine Mashooq Rabbani is at village Urus Jagir, District Warangal and the Qutubshahi Kings of Golconda granted seven villages and

hamlets for the maintenance of the said shrine and after Inam (grants) enquiry the above villages with hamlets were released in favour of the shrine as per Order No.359 of 1298 F.

The above are some of the brief extracts from the book "Hayat Mahsooq Rabbani R.A." which was written by Auliya Quadri who was brother of the former trustees of the shrine.

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Translated from Urdu to English by
Mohammed Abdul Hafeez
Translator of Tadhkiratal Auliya ,
Hyderabad, India.
Email : hafeezanwar@yahoo.com

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Part two

In praise of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani Warangal

Oh Shah of Warangal and ruler of all people
 You have been old for centuries in the area.
 Your name and fame are found in Warangal.
 As well as become the landmark of the place
 Oh Shah you are an old guide of the
 Warangal

Shining in the place like the lamp of guidance
 Oh Shah, you came to India with the Islamic
 Message, which was new to the area and
 people

You are famous in all the people and the
 rulers.

So for this reason, both have liked you much.
 Hafeez, your old servant and visited your
 tomb.

And published your book, which is a very big
 hit

By Mohammed Abdul Hafeez
 Hyderabad India.

There was much sharing of works that belong to Sheikh Abdul Quadir Jilani R.A. for the propagation and preaching work of Islam, and for this purpose he has sent so many of his followers in all directions of the world, and after him his descendants also followed his policy, and they also left their native places for the foreign lands for the spreading of Islam by preaching and propagation work of the Islamic religion.

Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani is one among the seven sons who left Baghdad many centuries ago for India for the preaching and propagation work of Islam, and he was successful there, and he has got a great position in India especially in the Deccan (South India). Due to the presence of seven famous personalities from the chain of Quaderia order and there was a much tremendous success and great work was done for the preaching and propagation work

of Islam in the foreign lands so, for this reason, they are called the seven stars.

Chain of the caliphs

1. Abdul Razzaq Hamad Syed Jalaluddin Jamal al-Baher Mashooq Rabbani.
2. Syed Shah Abdul Quader Quaderi.
3. Syed Shah Ahmed Quaderi.
4. Syed Yousuf Quaderi.
5. Syed Shah Mohammed Quaderi,
6. Syed Shab uddin Jalwa Ahmed Quaderi.
7. Syed Shah Haider Hilaluddin Quaderi.
8. Syed Shah Emaduddin Quaderi.
9. Syed Abu Baker Tajuddin Syed Abdul Razzaq Quaderi.
10. Sheikh Abdul Quader Jilani R.A.
11. Syed Abu Said Mubarak Maqzumi.
12. Syed Sheikh Sharaf uddin Abul Hasan Ali ibn Mohamed Quraishi Hankari.
13. Sheikh Abu Yousuf Tartosi.
14. Shaikh Abul Fazal Abdullah al-Wahid Tamimi.
15. Sheikh Aba Baker Abdullah Shibli.
16. Syed Abul Qasim Junaid Baghdadi.
17. Sheikh Ziauddin Sirrisahti.
18. Sheikh al-Ajal Maruf Karqi.
19. Syed Imam Mosa Ali Reza.

20. Syed Moosa Kazim.
21. Syed Imam Jafar Sadiq.
22. Syed Imam Mohammed Baquer.
23. Syed Imam Zainul Abidin.
24. Syed Imam Hussain.
25. Syed Imam Hasan Mujtaba.
26. Syedna Ali bin Abu Talib.
27. Hazrat Syedana Mohammed Mustafa
(peace be upon him).

Name.

His name is well known and famous as Hammad and his Alqab (epithets) are well known and famous as Jalaluddin and Jamal Al- Bahr, but his great fame and popularity are attached with his Qitab (title) of Mashooq Rabbani (The lover of Allah). Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani belongs to 11th direct descendent of Sheikh Abdul Quadir Jilani R.A of Baghdad.

Genealogy tracing back to Hadrat Sheikh Abdul Quader Jilani.

- 1.Syed Shah Jalaluddin Hammad.
- 2.Syed Hasan Abdul Quadir.
- 3.Syed Ahmed.
- 4.Syed Shah Yousuf.
- 5.Syed Shah Mohammed.
- 6.Syed Shah Hyder Hilaluddin.
- 7.Syed Shah Shabuddin.
- 8.Syed Shah Mohammed.
9. Syed Shah Emaduddin Abi Saleh
- 10.Syed Shah Tajuddin Abi Baher Abdul Razzaq.
- 11.Sheikh Abdul Quader Jilani.

A Blessed birth and education

His blessed birth took place about five hundred years ago on the 7th Rajab in the year 896 A.H., in Baghdad city and at that time Turkey was a province under the Baghdad government and the name of the ruler's of Turkey was Saleem. His early education and training were completed under the direct supervision of his father at his house as their house belonged to great knowledge and wisdom, and by the age of 12 years he had completed his education and he was becoming perfect in many knowledges.

He memorized the Quran under the supervision of his mother who was also a perfect lady in many ways. So when she would use to observe any miracle from any of her sons, so she will use to tell them “Baby take rest” and then at that time the boy would suddenly die at once and in this way many of her sons died.

Until the age of 12 years there was no miracle occurred by him and he has completed the education in the knowledge of Zaheri (manifest) and then his father has granted him saintly dress (Qirqa) and Khilafat (a spiritual successor) and in this way he became the caliph of his father. At that time, the city of Baghdad was the center of knowledge and arts and its population was very much while comparing with the other cities of the world and for this reason, it was called the bride of the cities.

His father used to keep himself with him in his Zikr (remembrance of Allah) and recital and practice circles and which was enabled him for the improvement and progress of his (Batini) innermost knowledge. Upon the completion of knowledge of manifest (Zaheri)

he started learning the knowledge of Batani (innermost) and he became perfect in a short period of time. When his father will observe any miracle from any of his sons, he used to tell them “Baby take rest” and then at that time the boy would suddenly die at once and in this way many of his sons died.

His father’s name was Syed Hasan Abdul Quader Thani, who was a perfect learned person and scholar and for this reason, large numbers of persons used to come to see him and were to become his disciples and they will also use to become perfect in knowledge and will become scholars. He spent his life on the trust on Allah (Mutakwil) and there were large numbers of his disciples and devotees. Whatever he gets by the grace and kindness of Allah, he will use to accept the same.

Journey

Once he was standing in the house building and at that time some ducks and geese were running towards him so he moved his leg and due to this reason one duck died there suddenly.

The housemaid reported this miracle to the mother of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani R.A. She was given instructions that she should not disclose this matter to any other person and she began her preparations to separate him from his father and for this reason she obtained permission from the father of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani R.A. He obtained saintly dress and made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father and left the Baghdad city along with some disciples and followers (Mutaqadien) and his mother was asked him to proceed directly towards the holy cities of Makkah and Madina.

Visit of Madina City

Upon obtaining his parents' permission in the year 912 Hijra. He was proceeded on his journey towards Madina city and at that time when he was sixteen years old. He was visited Makkah and from there he was reached to Madina city and he has stayed there for a period of two years. Along with some disciples and followers (Mutaqadien) he has covered the journey towards Madina city by day and night travel and was reached towards Madina city. He has stayed in the

mosque in Madina city. He was used to visiting the prophet's mosque in the morning and evening time to present his Salam (salutation) there and some time he was used to busying there in meditation (Maraqaba). He was busy in Madina city in the following schedule.

1. Meeting with Sufi people. 2. Meeting with Mashaiq (learned persons) and Sheikhs (saints). 3. Attend the teaching circles. 4. Worship.

Hajj pilgrimage

He was residing in Madina city for a period of two years. During his stay in Madina city, he visited Makkah city two times along with his some disciples and followers (Mutaqadien) and performed the Hajj and came back from there to Madina city. Once he was proceeding towards Makkah city along with some disciples and followers (Mutaqadien) and during the journey due to no water availability the caravan persons were faced with lot of problems and for this

reason all persons were requested his help in this matter. So the Sheikh was asked to remove the silt from one place. So upon removing the silts they found a spring in which clean water was available there. Upon fulfilling thirst and filling the Miskhs (small water skins), the caravan started again for their journey towards Makkah city. During the above journey, one night there was very much darkness and there was no arrangement of lamps with the caravan. So the Sheikh told them to put water in small vessels, put cloth wicks in them and light them, and upon this, the wicks were lightened like torches (Mashael).

During this journey, one person's camel died on the way and its owner was a poor person and he was dependent on the camel only. So with great grief, he requested the Sheikh's help in this matter and due to the Sheikh's supplication, the camel has become alive. During this journey the son of Hazrat Shah Kamal Darwish died suddenly so Shah Sahib explained the details to the Sheikh in this matter and he requested the Sheikh for his help so he prayed in this matter and the

boy became alive due to kindness and grace of Allah.

Title Mashooq Rabbani

One day he was present in the mausoleum of a holy prophet after the morning prayer and for longtime he was busy in the meditation (Maraqaba) there and returned back to his mosque where he was residing. On the same night he came to the mausoleum in the late night time and requested the servants to open the lock of the mosque of the prophet, but they refused to open the door of the mausoleum against the rules and regulations of the late night hours.

So the Shaikh told them that he was asked to be present in the mosque so they should open the door. They have told him that they were not able to open the door. So then if he wants, he should open the door himself and get into the mausoleum. So the Sheikh called “ Ya Jaddi, Ya Jaddi ” (Oh: grandfather, Oh : grandfather) so the door was opened automatically and there was came a reply from the mausoleum “ Ya Waladi, Ya Waladi ” (Oh : my son, Oh : my son). So he opened the door and he was

entered into the mausoleum and remained there up to morning time in Khilawat (sitting in solitude) and after the morning prayer, he returned to his mosque and was granted saintly dress and took a pledge (Bay'ah) from his disciples and followers (Mutaqadien) and was given the caliphate to the following persons:

- 1.Hasan Bin Ahmed.
- 2.Shaikh Kamal Darwish.

He informed all his disciples and followers (Mutaqadien) that from Samadiat (from Allah) he was granted the title 'Mashooq Rabbani' (the lover of Allah). So When he was reached Madina and there he was granted the title (Qitab) of Mashooq Rabbani (the lover of Allah) due to the kindness and nobility of Allah's last prophet (S), he was asked to proceed and visit Deccan (South India) for the preaching and propagation work of Islam in that foreign land .So asked the disciples and followers to start preparing for the journey. So Shaikh Kamal Darwish started the preparations for the journey and Hasan bin Ahmed was left there and who was

famous for his miracles and revelations and his grave is available in Madina city.

The journey to the Deccan (South India).

The day after the above event he started on his journey towards the Deccan area. In the year 916 Hijri or 917 Hijri. He was reached in the Warangal city along with many of the disciples and Darwish persons during the period of Sultan Quli Qutub Shah, who was the ruler of the Golconda Kingdom at that time. During his long journey, many miracles and revelations were happening, and for this reason, many persons accepted the religion of Islam, and they were becoming his disciples and devotees, and many hundreds of following persons are included among them. 1. Holy persons. 2. Ahle Allah (saints). 3. Majzoob (one lost in divine meditation).

There were seventy or eighty elephants were with him, and they also reached Warangal, and on them the luggage of followers and Darwish persons was loaded. During his journey in India, due to his

miracles, the landlords used to offer him elephants with chains due to their devotion.

During his journey from Madina City to India by ship, there was a strong as well as heavy storm, so the ship was in great danger. All passengers were disappointed in their lives and requested the Sheikh to pray in this matter. Upon his prayer, the storm stopped and the ship was reached safely to the seaport safely. When he was near the Deccan area, a landlord came to visit him upon hearing of his miracles and favors and brought his blind son before the Sheikh and requested his prayer in this matter. So the Sheikh prayed in this matter and put his palm on the blind boy's face, and the boy recovered his sight immediately, and due to this miracle, all the family members of the landlord have accepted the religion of Islam.

During this journey, there was heavy rainfall, and the Sheikh and his devotees were far away from populated areas, so the Sheikh asked them to mark on the earth around them, so they did the same. For this reason, there was heavy rainfall around them, but the caravan of holy persons

did not suffer from the heavy rainfall in the line-marked area of the ground. During the journey, there was a river, so it was very difficult to cross it. So the Sheikh entered the river on his horse, and for this reason, the river stopped immediately, and there became a way for all of them so the caravan people passed the river safely, and they also proceeded further by walking on the water due to the Sheikh's miracle. When the local landlord came to know the above details of the Sheikh's miracle, he became Muslim and offered him many gifts and presents. At that time the Lodi king was ruling on the throne of Delhi Kingdom.

Stay in Somawarm village.

He first arrived in Warangal city, and from there he proceeded directly towards Somawaram village, which is 16 miles away on the southern side from the city of Warangal, and where he stayed for a period of 12 years on the hillside, and he was busy there in the standing position in the meditation of Anwar Haq (the light of Allah). When he came to Somaram village, one blind weaver person visited him upon knowing his

miracles and requested his prayer in this matter, so he put his palm on his face, and due to this reason, he recovered his sight, and due to this event, many thousand local people accepted the religion of Islam.

One day while brushing his teeth, he put his miswak (toothbrush) stick in the earth, and after some days it had developed and had become green, and after some days it had developed like a tree. The senior persons of Somaram village have stated that in the year 1338 Hijri, the Miswak tree was available for 40 years in the village and after that, it became old and fell down due to the storm. It is well known that the Sheikh's strict instructions were that nobody should visit him while he is busy in worship unless he calls somebody. Once, as per his practice, he was busy in the worship of Allah, and he was in such a condition for some days, and so he did not call any person during his period of meditation. For this reason, disciples and devotees have become upset and worried in this matter, and they approached his caliph, Shah Kamal Darwish, in this connection. So the caliph consoled all of them, and he went into the presence of the Sheikh and saw him

busy in Mushada Jamal (divine elegance), and he was watching the Ghaib (invisible), and for this reason, his condition was as follows. 1.Mutagayar (change) 2.Digradon (serious) 3. Haibat (fear)

Because of the above conditions, he did not dare to disturb the Sheikh and returned back from there to his place and explained the conditions of the Sheikh to the devotees and disciples, and so for this reason he consoled all of them in this matter. After many days his condition of engrossment (Muhevat) ended, and the Sheikh called his disciples and devotees and instructed them to start preparing for the journey to proceed towards the city of Warangal in Deccan (South India) area of India.

The journey of Urs village.

As per the Sheikh's instructions, when preparations were ready, then the Sheikh, along with his caravan of disciples and devotees, proceeded towards Urs village and in the olden days was known as Qazipura

village. During this journey, when Urs's village was 6 miles away, the Sheikh took away his sandals (Nalian) from his feet and proceeded barefoot with much care and attention, and nobody dared to ask the reason in this matter. So the Sheikh himself asked Shah Kamal Darwish "Baba Kamal, come near to me so that I can explain the facts in this matter." When Shah Kamal went near him, he was asked to put his head into his armpit and see, and so Shah Kamal saw many thousands of pure souls of martyrs coming in the large number there and meeting with the Sheikh. So the reason for his bare foot walk of the journey was explained in this way to his disciples and Caliph Sheikh Kamal Darwish.

Stay in the mountain of Urs village.

From Somaram village, he proceeded for his stay in Qaizpura village, which is five miles away from Warangal city. As per the reference from the book *Miskawat Nabiya* in which it was quoted from another book, *Anwar Aqbar* that Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani

R.A., on his arrival in the Urs village from Somawarm village, began his worship upon the mountain in Hanmakonda village for a period of 12 years. There was a Hindu Jogi (worshipper) who was very powerful in the worship of the idols, and he used to commit many harmful acts, and he used to reside on the mountain, which was 4 miles away from Hanmakonda mountain. Due to Sheikh's arrival, the Jogi was very upset and angry, and due to his ill will the Jogi (worshipper) thrown a big stone on the forehead of the Sheikh by his magic power and which fell near him without any harm an injury to the Sheikh. At that time he was busy in meditation and the big stone was fall near the forehead of the Sheikh and due to the grace of Allah, he was stopped the big stone with his finger and his finger impression is still available on the stone and that place is known as Chilla (mark) and that stone is also preserved even today and that big stone was in hanging position due to the Sheikh's miracle and afterwards it was supported by stone and soil. When the visitors used to see that stone and will feel a sense of great peace and satisfaction in this matter.

After failure of the above bad deed the Jogi (worshipper) has become ashamed in this matter and so, for this reason, he made a big python by his magic power and was instructed the python to kill the Sheikh but when the big python came near the Sheikh but he was stopped the python by the sign of his first finger so, for this reason, the python becomes restless and also become fret and fume and could not move further. When the Sheikh was completed, his daily recital and practice and he has marked some lines on the back side of python and those lines were transferred to the mountain stone and still those marks are available on the mountain stone. Due to the above two great miracles the Jogi (worshipper) was accepted the religion of Islam and till his life, he was in the Sheikh's service and benefited from his great favours and attention and his stone grave is available at the foot side of the Sheikh's mausoleum.

Stay in Urs village

After this miracle he was getting down from the hill and was proceeding towards Qazipura (Urs) village and went towards the tomb of Qazi Ziauddin who was martyred

during the period of Sultan Tughlaq of Delhi Kingdom and upon recitation of Fatiha (first verse in the holy Quran) he was asked his permission and for the grant of some land to enable him to stay there and upon grant of permission from Qazi Sahib's soul he was decided to settle down there. The Qazi Sahib's soul was told him that his position is like a sun and his position is like a lamp before him. So if he will settle down in this land, then the light of the lamp will not be continued in the presence of the sun. The Sheikh has replied him that " Oh : Qazi this is careful thought that my children will perform the formalities of aoud (aloes wood) and flowers in your shrine area. Afterward, the soul of Qazi Saheb congratulated the Sheikh for the place and for this reason the Sheikh was settled down here. He settled down there by permission of Qazi Sahib and he was pointing his final resting place by fixing his staff on the ground, which is 150 yards away from the mausoleum of Qazi Sahib.

Qazi Ziauddin was proceeded with the armies of Delhi king Mohammed Bin Tughlaq for the expedition of Warangal Kingdom and

died in the war and for this reason that village is known as Qazipura village but due to several Urs (death anniversaries) of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani R.A., this village was becoming very famous and well known as the Urs Jagir village.

Marriages and sons.

When the Sheikh was 30 years old then he was married in the year 926 Hijri due to Shah Kamal Darwish and his disciples and devotees were requested him in this matter and they have insisted him for the marriage. As per reference from the history book of "*Qila Warangal*" that the Sheikh was married in the year 925 Hijri and there were his two wives and from them, three sons and one daughter were born and out of them two sons and one daughter were dying in the early ages because of their miracles. And their graves are available on the left side of the mausoleum of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani R.A.

The miracles of sons.

One day the Sheikh after morning prayer upon completion of daily recital was entered in the residential building and watched there

that his two sons were sitting on the wall with sticks in their hands and the wall was moving like a high-speed horse so for this reason he was told that in the childhood to disclose the secrets of fakirs are not good. So he asked his sons to pray Nafil (supererogatory) prayer after ablution. So as per his instruction they prayed after ablution and they died from the condition of prostration.

The daughter's miracles

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One day his daughter was combing her hairs so there were falling flowers from the right side of her hairs and sparks were falling from the left side of her hairs. Due to the above condition, he told her "Baby take rest" and for this reason, at that time the girl was dead suddenly at once and in this way many of his children were dead. Only one son Hazrat Ghouse Moinuddin of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani R.A. was survived and from him, the lineage is being continued and blessed by Allah for the preaching and propagation work of Islam in the region.

Conduct and character.

He was famous for the following.

1.Haibat (tremendous nature). 2.Viqar (dignity)

For the above reasons, even big Fakirs, saints (Sahib Dil), pious persons used to pay him great respect and honour. But despite this great position and status of tremendous nature (habitat) and dignity (Viqar) he was used to be kind and affectionate and love the children and respect the elders and used to convey Salam first to all persons. He was kind and bestowed his favours for the following persons.1.Old persons.2. Poor persons (Muhtaj).

He was always kind towards Fakirs and he will pay them much attention in their meetings. He never visited the house of the rich and wealthy persons. He was used to avoiding meeting with rich and wealthy persons. He never returned any beggar without his help. Whatever available he used to give to Fakirs. He used to behave all persons politely and smoothly. He never talked with anybody harshly. He was perfect in the following. 1.Halim (tolerant). 2.Burdbar (patient). 3.Saber (patient).4.Shaker (thankful).

His condition and status of patience and thankfulness and content were great that despite three days starvation (*Faqa*) he was never disclosed this matter to others and in such condition also if there will be any presents and offerings were received, then he will use to give first preference to needy persons and poor persons and after this if there will be some portion left then he use to eat the same.

Physical features.

His height was medium and he had high commanding personality and his body parts were very strong and his color of skin was a mixed of red and white color and his beard was thick.

Dress.

He was used to wearing the simple dress which is as follows with patches.1. Shirt.2. Lunge (cloth sheet to cover the lower part of the body).3. Amama (turban). 4. Wooden Nalin (sandals).

General condition.

He was the leader of the following persons of his time.

1.Mashaiqin (scholars). 2.Sufi persons.

He was connected with the world of spirituality so he was got position and status of love. He was used to presenting always in the shrine and always busy morning and evening time in the following circles.

1.Ziker (remembrance of Allah). 2.Shagal (daily recitals).

So for the above reasons the devotees and disciples were rich in the wealth of the world and the hereafter (Darin). Many thousand non-Muslims were used to visit the Sheikh's shrine from far away places and were used to become Muslims and left cover (infidelity) and its darkness and were entered into the circle of his devotees and disciples.

Wives

The Sheikh's first wife was dead in the year 940 Hijri. He married another woman, but no children were born from this marriage and she was dead before the Sheikh's death. The two graves of his wives are situated on the opposite side of the eastern door of the mausoleum and it was made of bricks and lime was used as mortar.

Famous disciples

Among his disciples and devotees, there were many Ghouse (one who comes to

another's grievance) and Qutub (highest cadre in the spiritual pivot on axis) and the details are as follows.

1. Shah Kamal Darwish.
2. Hasan bin Ahmed.
3. Shah Zinda Bhakan Darwesh.
4. Ali bin Abdullah.
5. Zaher bin Waheed.
6. Nasir bin Qasim.
7. Abdul Quader Mohiuddin.

Some of the above persons were buried in the Urs Jagir village and some others were buried in some other places. Shah Zinda Bhakun Darwish's children are still found in the Urs village and his grave is situated outside of the Urs Jagir village on the way to the Alipur village in the small mosque which was constructed on the small hill and it was made of stone. The writer of the book *Biography of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani* Mr. Ghulam Jilani Ahmed Taban's wife belongs to children of Shah Zinda Bhaken Darwesh.

Anecdotes of Hazrath Mashooq Rabbani.

The author of the book *Mishkawat Nibwa* mentioned that the Sheikh was a man of miracles and revelations (Kashaf). He did many miracles and for this reason, it is very difficult and tough task to cover all of them.

The famous miracle

The Ranga Samudram, which is a very large water tank located on the western side of the Urs Jagir village and which was presented to the Sheikh by a local ruler when he has shown him his great miracle by giving life to the dead horse due to the grace and kindness of Allah. Some more details of this great miracle are available in the list of the Sheikh's miracles which are available in this magazine.

The date of Sheikh's demise and death anniversary details are mentioned as follows.

Journey to other World.

At the age of 81 years, all his body parts were becoming old and not able to function properly and daily weakness and infirmity were started and at last on 16th Rajab 977

Hegira on Thursday, his body temperature has become higher and the condition of agonies of death was started. In the condition of agonies of death the Sheikh was started recitation of Quran and as per tradition, he was completed recitation of Quran orally for two times and on 17th Rajab at the time of 9' o clock in the morning time and by perseverance and magnanimously and with smilingly, he has recited Islamic creed (The Islamic creed is the Shahadah, the proclamation (Lā Ilāha Illà-llāh, Muḥammadun Rasūlu-llāh) and he have left this world on 17th Rajab 977 Hegira. It was Friday and upon washing the dead body and the shroud covered with the dead body and the funeral were ready. His son Hazrat Syed Shah Ghouse Moinuddin and his successor has prayed the funeral prayer after Friday prayer and by 3.00 'o clock so the lamp of the guidance was buried and there was a feeling of sadness and grief in the city due to the heavy loss of the great pious personality of Deccan (South India). In this way, burial and funeral rites were completed.

As per reference from the book *Miskawat Nibya* his date of death is 22th Rajab in the year 999 Hegira and as per reference from the history book *Tariq Qila Warangal* his date of death is 17th Rajab in the year 977 Hegira. The shrine building and mosque were constructed during the period of the Sheikh and the mausoleum was constructed after his death and it is located in the Urs village of Warangal district and it is 2.5 miles away from the Warangal railway station and it is situated on the road side.

But as per the other history records his date of demise is 17th Rajab 977 Hegira and the death anniversary usually will commence in the village Urs Jagir on 17th Rajab every year. The Urs (the anniversary day) is being performed by the trustees of the shrine every year in the best possible manner for comfort and the best service to the visitors of the shrine. From two places old Gaddi (small fort) and new Gaddi (small fort), the ceremony of the sandal is held at the same time. The visitors of the shrine are provided food and benediction on this occasion in the building of one of the Gaddies (small forts) separately. The Sheikh's children are still

available in Urs village. People from various walks of life, irrespective of caste and creed, assemble to celebrate the Urs (death anniversary) which takes place on the 17th day of Rajab of Muslim calendar at the famous Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani's Dargah (shrine) in Warangal every year. Several hundred thousand devotees from near and far, irrespective of religion and beliefs, gather there to seek blessings.

On every Saturday and Thursday, the visitors in large numbers will visit the shrine and pray Allah for the fulfillment of their desires and wishes for the sake of the Sheikh's name.

For the management of old shrine building and for the poor, feeding and for the other expenses, the rulers of Golconda and Asif Jahi Kings (Hyderabad State) were granted some villages to the trustees of the shrine and who were descendants of the Sheikh. First of all Sultan Quli Qutub Shah of Golconda Kingdom in 1095 Hegira was granted the Qazipura village to the shrine and the following villages also were given to the trustees by the rulers of Hyderabad State for the management and other expense of

the shrine.1. Farm of Aliabad.2. Alipur village.3. Chotpally village.4. Somaram village and Jamalpur farm. 5. Dobba Kunata and Tinkur Kunta farm.

Mausoleum.

At the time of re-organization of Hyderabad State all the above service Inam (grants) villages which had annual revenue of over Rupees of one hundred thousand were taken back from the trustees by the government and in lieu of the above villages for every three months some small amount of grants was sanctioned by the government to cover the expenses of the shrine management of Urs Jagir village in Warangal district. The above are some of the brief extracts from the book *Hayat Mahsooq Rabbani R.A.*, which were written by Auliya Quadri who was the brother of the former trustees of the shrine, but all other details in this book are taken from the book *The biography of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani'* which were written by Ghulam Jilani Ahmed Taban.

Hazrat's Quotes.

His sayings are as follows, which are added to the benefits of the general and other persons in this book.

1.The Dalil (proof) of Muslim person is that he should be patient with the problem and he should be thankful in the pleasure.

2.One who will be in the worldly success and so he will be entered in the problems and one who will be away from it then he will be successful.

3.The world and its pleasure and happiness are not permanent so, for this reason, one should not be proud for the pleasure and happiness of the world.

4.One who will like the world, then he will be away from the truth.

5.And it is an evil thing.

6.The world is a place of the trials.

7.That deed is good from which Allah will be happy.

8.To pass from polytheism is called Touhid (unity of God).

9. The think of being two in Sufi's heart will be termed as polytheism.

10.Eman (faith) is protected by the fear and hope.

11.To keep away from the bad company because it will effect soon.

12.That man is good who thinks that all persons are good.

13.Everything of Kamal (excellence) will face its downfall.

14.Anger and Eman (faith) are opposite of the each other.

15.Do not commit the backbiting of any body.

16.Unless there is no control on Nafas Ammara (inordinate appetites) there will be danger in the human life.

17.That man is called Sufi one who will have his Zaher (manifest) and Batin (innermost) in the same condition.

18.Knowledge without action is useless and no benefit at all.

19.To respect the learned persons and to be kept away from the ignorant persons.

20.Always keep the fear of Allah in the heart.

21.Never speak lies in under any circumstances.

22.Never swear because Azamat (greatness) will be removed from the heart.

23.Always pay respect to the elders and be kind to the younger ones.

24.Obedience of the parents is the cause of the success and good results.

25.Behave well with all persons with the good manners.

26.Halam (tolerant) and Burdbari (patience) are like the human jewelry.

27.There is respect for a man with the knowledge and there is respect for the knowledge with the wealth.

28.To be kept away from the company of the cruel and ignorant persons.

29.The worldly position and status are not permanent.

30.There is a difference of the wisdom and Tamiz (manners) among the human beings and animals.

31. To help the needy persons in the best possible manner.

32.The thing which you will not like for yourself so also you will not like the same for the other persons.

33.Due to Fasaq (sins) and Fajur (immortality) the heart will become dark.

34.Do not delay in performing the obligations.

35.Do not any ask anything from anybody except Allah.

36. That person is good who will benefit all the persons.

37. If anybody will say something about you than you think in this matter whether it is true or false?. True if it has then been thankful to him in this matter that your defect was known to you and if it is false then ignore it.

38. Do not be careless for the thankfulness of Allah for His blessings and His grace.

39. Saqawat (generosity) is great and the best thing.

40. The best worship is to control the heart.

41. The company of wealthy and rich persons is dangerous and not good at all.

42. Knowledge is wealth and which will not meet its downfall.

43. Always remember your death and never forget it at any time.

44. Ajaz (humility) and sincerity are great perfections and good habits.

45. Ajub (vanity) and pride will put human beings into problems and difficulties.

46. Always earn your bread with the hard work.

47. Qal ba hall it means the theoretical knowledge is useless and no benefit at all.

Miracles.

The Sheikh's miracles are in large numbers and some of them are listed as follows.

1. In his childhood, the Sheikh was going to the bazaar and on the way, there was a bird's dropping on him so he looked at the bird and the bird was dying at once and fell down on the ground.

2. As per tradition, there was one lady servant in the Sheikh's house and his son was dying due to some serious disease and for this reason she was upset and worried in this matter so for this reason the Sheikh caught the dead body and pushed it so, for this reason, the boy was becoming alive and stood by the grace of Allah.

3. As per tradition one, land lord's daughter was becoming seriously ill, so for the reason his father cured her at many places, but there was no benefit at all and day by day her health condition was becoming worse and worse and the doctors were unable to cure her disease properly. Somebody was informed the landlord about Sheikh's favours and miracles so he was brought her daughter to the shrine and he was requested

his prayer for the cure of daughter's recovery from serious illness so Sheikh took some water and put the same on her face and so, for this reason, she was becoming perfectly healthy by the grace of Allah. Due to this reason the landlord and his family members and many of his relatives have accepted the religion of Islam.

4. There is a tradition that once in his residence there was a scorpion sting for the lady servant and for this reason she was suffering in this matter so Sheikh put his saliva in the place of a scorpion's sting and the lady servant was become perfectly well.

5. A big landlord of Warangal Taluka upon hearing the Sheikh's favours and miracles was presented his most valuable and pretty costly Arabic horse for the use of Sheikh so he accepted the same and instructed the shrine servants to slaughter the horse and distribute the meat to the poor persons. So as per his instruction the horse meat was distributed among the poor persons. Upon reaching the news of the event, the local ruler was becoming very upset and angry in this matter so he was asked the Sheikh to return back his valuable and pretty horse

and he was insisting on this matter and he forced him so, for this reason, there was a condition of majestic which was appeared upon him and the Sheikh ordered the Darwesh persons to collect the bones of the horse. Upon collection of bones, he looked at them and he was told *Qum Bizin Allah* (Rise by the grace of Allah) and then the horse was becoming alive at once due to kind grace and mercy of Allah. Due to this great miracle the local ruler was regretted in this matter and touched the foot of the Sheikh with great respect and honour and granted him the large water tank of Ranga Samudram which is a half mile away from the mausoleum of the Urs village on the western side. The landlord upon seeing the above great miracle accepted the religion of Islam along with the family members and relatives. That landlord was dying upon the demise of the Sheikh and his grave in stone is situated in the shrine area on the eastern side.

6.As per tradition one, land lord's son was suffering from leprosy disease and when he was come to know the details of Sheikh's fame and the name and for this reason, he has visited him and requested him in this

matter. So he prayed for him in this matter and due to this reason the boy was recovered completely. For this miracle, the landlord, and his son was becoming the special servants in the shrine and for this reason, they were becoming famous and well known.

7. As per tradition, one year there was no rainfall in one rainy season and the rainy season was near to an end and so, for this reason, all persons were upset and worried in this matter. So all persons from surrounding areas came and requested the Sheikh for his prayer for the rainfall in this matter. So the Sheikh prayed two Rakat (one set standing genuflexion and prostration, and in prayers) and raised his hands in the prayer for the rainfall and even the prayer was not completed the clouds were came there and the heavy rainfall was started and in short period of time tanks and ponds were filled and the mankind was freed from the great problem and difficulty and all persons were returned back to their places happily.

8. As per tradition, this event is famous that once in the month of Ramadan some guests were coming into shrine building and the

temperature was very hard and severe due to the heat of the sun. At the time of 5 'o clock, one person among the guests was told that it was better to get some ice pieces after Iftar (breaking a fast). Upon hearing this Sheikh look at the sky and immediately the clouds came there and there was falling of ice pieces were started from the sky. So the servants were collected many ice pieces and were served to the guests after Iftar (breaking of a fast).

9.As per tradition, one man was brought to the shrine building who was suffering due to dog bite problem and he was crying at the sound of the dog so the Sheikh told the person that being a human being why he is crying at the sound of the dog ?.So upon this instruction that person who was suffering from the dog bite was completely recovered and become normal personified and he was entered among the servants of the shrine.

10. As per tradition once the Sheikh was suffering from some problem in the eyes and he was very upset and worried in this matter. So, for this reason, the servants were brought one eye doctor in the shrine building to cure the eyes of the Sheikh. The doctor has

given him some medicine and instructed him that water should not be touched with the eyes and in this matter, care should be taken. So the Sheikh asked him how he should perform the ablution? , and the doctor told him that if the eyes are not dear, then he can perform ablution and by saying this the doctor left the shrine building and upon this event, Sheikh performed ablution and performed the prayer and was sleeping and the next day he found his eyes in good condition without any problem. When the doctor came to know this event he was told that this treatment is not belonged to human beings but it was done by God. For this reason, the doctor, and his family members were becoming Muslim and were included among his famous devotees and disciples of the shrine.

Reference books :

1.Hayat of Mashooq Rabbani by Ghulam Jilani Ahmed Taban.

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Part III

**Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani's successors
were in large numbers and some of them
are listed as follows.**



**Mausoleum of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani
Warangal**

Translated by
 Mohammed Abdul Hafeez, B.Com.
 Translator ' Muslim Saints and Mystics'
 (The *Tadhkirah al-Awliya* of Farid al-Din Attar

1.Hazrat Syed Shah Ghouse Moinuddin Quaderi.

He was the son of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani and he was born in the year 936 Hijri and he was dying in the year 1010 Hijri. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father. He was the famous pious personality of his time. Upon his death, some person saw him in the mosque in the condition of prayers and also saw him in the mausoleum of the Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani and upon his death. The persons have heard the recitation of Quran from his grave. His grave is situated on the eastern side of his father's mausoleum at a distance of 100

yards. The names of his two sons are as follows.

1.Syed Shah Auliya Quaderi. 2.Syed Shah Abdul Nabi Quaderi.

As per reference from the book *Tadhkira Auliya Deccan*, he was died in the year 1055 Hijri.

2. Syed Shah Auliya Quaderi.

He was the elder son of Syed Shah Ghouse Moinuddin Quaderi. As per reference from the book *Mishkawat Nibya* that he was born in the year 970 Hijri and he was dying on 23rd Rabi Awwal in the year 1058 Hijri. As per the reference from the book *Tariq Warangal* that he was dying in the year 1052 Hijri. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father. He performed the Hajj pilgrimage seven times and upon the end of the every Hajj pilgrimage he used to visit the mausoleum of Allah's last prophet. In the city of Madina, he was famous and well known as Wali of Hind (Saint of India). At the time of the visit of mausoleum he was requested the Khaja Saras (emasculate servants) of the

mausoleum to allow him to enter into the mausoleum, but they were refused his request and not allowed him to enter into the mausoleum of Allah's last holy prophet. So he told them that he is the grandson of the last prophet of Allah so he should be given permission to enter into the mausoleum. So they were told him that they will mark his dress with sandal colour and if that mark will be appearing on the mausoleum then he will be allowed to enter there.

But the mark of sandal colour was appeared on the mausoleum, but the servants of the mausoleum were telling him that they will lock the mausoleum building during night hours and if you are the grandson of the last prophet of Allah then the lock will be opened automatically. So he was accepted their condition and he was standing at the foot side of the mausoleum of Allah's last prophet and he was called 'Oh grandfather, Oh grandfather' and was heard the reply from the mausoleum 'My son, My son' and in this way he was entered into the mausoleum and upon this event he was becoming famous and well known in the city of Madina as 'Saint of India.'

Once Hazrat went to the Hajj pilgrimage along with his son so for this reason his wife was told him that ‘She will allow her son for the Hajj pilgrimage on one condition that her son will be her Amanat (entrusted thing) with him during the Hajj pilgrimage so he should return back the boy to her upon the performance of the Hajj.’ Upon his return from the Hajj journey his son was dying on the way so Hazrat was looking at the sky and prayed as follows. “Oh :Allah you are Malik (God) and Mukhtar (empowered) and this boy belongs to Amatnt (entrusted thing) of my wife so allow me some more time in this matter so that he should be able to hand over the boy to his wife.” The prayer was accepted by Allah and the boy become alive immediately. Hazrat came back to his residence in India and handed over the boy to her wife and he told her three times that “ He was returned back her Amanat (entrusted thing) to her.” And his wife has replied him that “ Yes she was received back her Amant (entrusted thing)” and after this, the boy was dying immediately there.

As per reference from the book *Miskawat Nibiya* that her wife’s tomb was constructed

during his life period. At the time of construction of the tomb Abul Hasan Tana Shah and his Sufi Master Syed Shah Raju Hussaini was participated in the construction along with the other labours.



The grave of Sultan Abul Hasan Tana Shah in Khuldabad.

Once Hazrat watched that Abul Hasan was carrying the basket of construction materials on his head and so told his son in law Hazrat Shah Raju Hussaini that the basket will become as a royal umbrella for

Abul Hasan. Upon hearing this proclamation Shah Raju Hussaini was congratulated Abul Hasan in this matter that he will become the Sultan of Golconda Kingdom. So as per his saying Tana Shah was become the Sultan of Golconda Kingdom after many years after the death of Sultan Abdullah Quli Qutub Shah.

Hazrat's daughter Jamal Bi was married to Syed Shah Raju Hussaini and her mausoleum is situated on the outside of Fatah Darwaza and people from various walks of life, irrespective of caste and creed, assemble to celebrate the Urs (death anniversary) which takes place on the 14, 15 and 16th day of Safar of Muslim calendar at the famous Dargah (shrine) of Hazrat Syed Shah Raju Hussaini Dargah in Hyderabad every year. Several hundred thousand devotees from near and far, irrespective of religion and beliefs, gather there to seek blessings and his genealogy tracing back to Hazrat Khaja Bande Nawaz of Gulbarga Sharif.

As per the reference from the book *Tariq Warangal* that Sultan Abdullah Quli Qutub Shah had two daughters and among them, one daughter who was known as Fatima

Sultana was married to Syed Shah Auliya Quaderi and another daughter was married to the Abul Hasan Tana Shah.

As per the estate document dated 17th Zil Hajj 1002 Hijri which was granted by Sultan Abdullah Quli Qutub Shah in the name of Fatima Sultana and in the documents of an estate in which it was mentioned as Fatima Sabiya Syed Nazer Ali so it may possibly be that Syed Nazer Ali belongs to the royal officer in the Kingdom of Golconda and there was such mistake which was happened by that officer in this matter so his name was also available in this document.

He was passed away in Madina city. After his death, his clothes and the wooden bed on which his funeral bath was arranged was returned back to the Urs village to his son by the servants of the mausoleum of Allah's last prophet in Madina city and that the wooden bed is still available in the mausoleum of Fatima Sultana. The Sheikh was famous and well known for his miracles and revelations and his grave is available in Janatal- Baqi (sacred grave yard in Madina city).

3.Syed Shah Abdul Nabi Quaderi.

He was the younger son of Syed Shah Ghouse Moinuddin Quaderi and also he was the younger brother of Auliya Quaderi. He was born in the year 972 Hijri and he was dying on 6th Ramadan in the year 1060 Hijri and his grave is situated at the back side of his father's mausoleum on the platform on the western side. He had one son and who was well known and famous as Syed Ghouse Moinuddin Thani.

4.Syed Shah Ghouse Moinuddin Quaderi.

His father's name is Syed Shah Abdul Nabi Quaderi and he was born in the year 1000 Hijri and he was dying in the year 1070 Hijri. He made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father and was obtained the caliphate from him. His many miracles are well known and famous. His grave is situated at the left side of his father's grave on the western side on the same platform.

5.Aif Billah Syed Shah Yad Allah Quaderi.

His father's name is Syed Shah Ghouse Moinuddin Quaderi and he was born in the year 1037 Hijri and died in the year 1105 Hijri and he was famous for the following

things.1.Taqwa (piety).2.Taharat (cleanliness). 3.Miracles.

As per the reference from the book *Mistakwat Nibya* that he was born as Wali (saint). As per the tradition of his wife that once he was in his room and its door was opened and she was seen that one big tiger was sitting on the bed and for this reason she was upset and worried in this matter and cried in loud noise for her help in this matter from the members of her family. So many members of the family were gathered there and at that time the Sheikh was coming out of the room and he told her wife that he was sleeping in the room so it was looking like a tiger for her so there is no matter of fear in this matter. He was dying in Hyderabad in the street of Chambeli Ka Mandwa. Afterward, his son was brought away his dead body from there to Urs village and he was buried near the grave of the shrine custodian Syed Shah Quaderi in the shrine area.

6.Syed Shah Abdul Nabi Quaderi Thani.

His father's name is Syed Shah Yadullah Quaderi and he was born in the year 1070 Hijri and he was dying in the year 1135 Hijri

and he was famous and well known for the following things.

1.Taqwa (piety). 2.Tahrat (cleanliness). He had left no children after him and he was buried in the mausoleum of his ancestors.

7. Syed Shah Hasan Abdul Quader Quaderi.

He was the elder son of Syed Shah Auliya Quaderi. He was born in the year 998 Hijri and he was dying on 22nd Jamid Thani in the year 1090 Hijri. He was also known as Bade Quader Shah. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father. He was also famous for his favours and miracles. As per reference from the book *Miskawat Nibya* in which it was mentioned this event that in the street of Kasaratta in Hyderabad one Majzub (one lost in divine meditation) was used to reside there and his name was known as Syed Mohammed Hasan and he was used to living with the naked condition always. But when his carriage used to enter into the city of Hyderabad then he used to ask lunge (cloth sheet to cover the lower part of the body) from the persons and used to cover his body. Once one person was asked the reason in this matter. The people

were surprised to see his action and requested him what is the reason of covering his body upon arrival of the Sheikh ?.He asked that person to put his head into his armpit and said there should be a shame from the human beings and not from the animals. The person who had put his head into his armpit said except the Sheikh he has seen all other persons in the shape of animals.

He was very much interested in the ecstasy (Samah) and he was also dying in this condition of ecstasy. His grave is situated on the eastern side of the grave of Syed Shah Ghouse Moinuddin Quaderi at a distance of 20-22 steps on a small platform and there is an electric pole on it. During the rule of Sultan Abul Hasan Tana Shah of Golconda Kingdom on 29th Jamad Awwal in the year 1085 Hijri two separate documents of estate deeds were sanctioned for grant of Urs village and Somaram village in the name of Syed Shah Hasan Abdul Quader Quaderi and the above two villages were in the possession of his family members till the re-organization of Jagirs (estates). There was no son of him so he was made his brother's son

Syed Shah Ali Quaderi as his successor and caliph after him. As per reference of the history of Warangal that he was used to loving, very much ecstasy and 300 Qawwals (choristers) were used to accompany with him and he was always used to live in the condition of engrossment and he was also dying in this condition.

8. Syed Shah Hussain Quaderi.

He was the younger brother of Auliya Quaderi. He was born in the year 1000 Hegira and he was dying in the year 1087 Hijri and his son's name is Syed Shah Ali Quaderi and his chain of children are still available. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father. He was perfect in revelation and miracles. His grave is situated in the mausoleum of his ancestors.

9. Hazrat Syed Shah Ali Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Shah Hussain Quaderi. He was born in the year 1045 Hijri and he was dying in the year 1136 Hijri Or 1137 Hijri. As his paternal uncle Syed Shah Hasan had no son so he nominated him as his successor and caliph during his lifetime. Upon his uncle's death, he was becoming his

successor and caliph and continued the teaching and preaching work of Islam in the area and there were great benefits due to his favours of Batini (innermost) to the general and other persons. He was famous and well known for his revelation and miracles. Once he was in need of some money so he asked his son Syed Abdul Razzaq to go and bring whatever money which is available under the Ghalaf (cloth cover) of the mausoleum of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani. So his son went there as per his father's instruction and he found the money from there and brought the same amount to his father and the Sheikh has used this money as per his requirement.

Once the local ruler has cut and taken away all grass around the Urs village so, for this reason, the Sheikh was upset and angry in this matter and instructed him not to cut the grass in the village area of Urs, but the local ruler was not respected his instruction and cut all the grass and put the same before his animals and upon eating the grass all animals of the local rulers were dying immediately. So for this reason the local ruler was upset and worried in this matter and was approaching the Sheikh and apologized in

this matter so the Sheikh was instructing him not to repeat such acts again and the local ruler left the Sheikh and was reached back his place and was surprised to see that all animals were alive by the great miracle of the Sheikh.

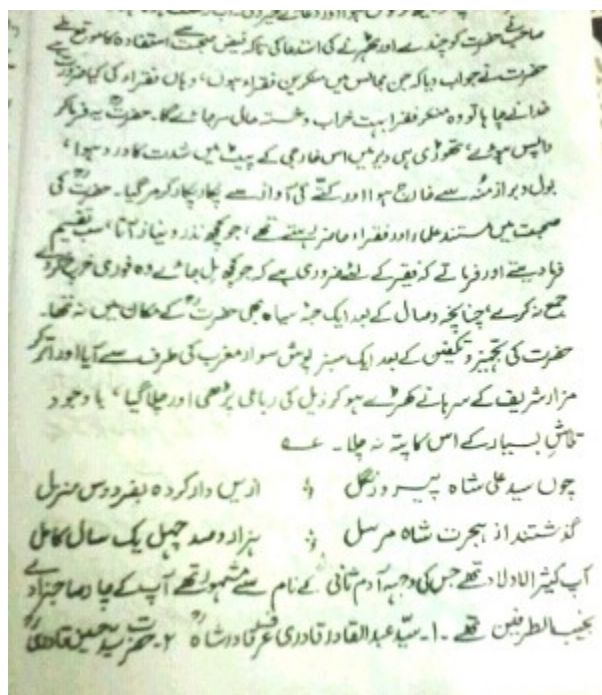
As per reference from the history book of *Miskwat Nibya* that the Sheikh once met Nizamul Mulk Asif Jah who was King of Hyderabad at that time who was respected him greatly and when he was left Nawab Saheb's one of his courtier who was member of Kharji (dissenting from Hazrat Ali Bin Taleb) sect told the Nawab that the Sheikh belongs to Shia community member and he was spreading his religion in the Kingdom, so for this reason the Nawab Sahib was asked that person to stop his indecent conversation. Anyhow the Sheikh of his time left the Nawab's palace and when he comes to know the details of this event from some source so he was immediately approached the Nawab sahib's palace and the Nawab Sahib was asked the Sheikh's reason of his visit then he told him that he was happy to see him and prayed for his welfare and ask his permission to leave from there so the Nawab sahib was

requested him to stay there for some more time so that he will be benefitted in his holy company.

So the Sheikh told him that in such meetings where there will be dis-approval of Fakir then there was no need of Fakir to stay there. If Allah wills such person will die in the very bad condition of trouble and problem. So the Sheikh said the above and was leaving the Nawab Sahib's palace. After some time of the Sheikh's departure that the man suffered heavily due to pain in his stomach and there was a discharge of urine and stool started from his mouth and while crying like a dog he died immediately in worse condition.

In his company famous and well known, as well as reliable learned persons and Fakirs used to present there. Whatever there will be presents and gifts were received, then he will be used to distribute such gifts and presents among poor and needy persons. He used to say that it is necessary for the Fakir to distribute whatever he gets from others and he should not keep anything for himself. So for this reason at the time of his death, there was nothing available in his house.

At the time of his funeral one green unknown horse mounted person came there from the west side and he was standing at the rear side of his grave and read the following Persian couplets and he went away and despite his hard search, he was not found anywhere. The translation of Persian couplets is as follows and in the below picture the couplets can be read in the Persian language.



In the first couplet, it is mentioned that Syed Ali Shah, who was a perfect Saint and as well as an apostle's preacher was left this world for his heavenly abode of Firdous (paradise). In the 2nd couplet his year of

death is mentioned as 1141 Hijri and this year is confirmed at the end of this chapter in which it also mentions his year of death as 1141 Hijri. There were many children from him so for this reason he was known and famous as Adam Thani and the names of his four sons are as follows and all of them were belongs to noble parents and their details are as follows.

1. Syed Abdul Quader alias Quader Shah.
2. Syed Hussain Quaderi.
3. Syed Hussain Quader alias Peer Bada Shah.
4. Syed Abdul Razzaq Quader alias Razzaq Pasha.

His grave is situated on the southern side of shrine mosque and it means it is situated on the western side of the mausoleum of Fatima Sultana and it is situated on the big platform and as per the reference from the book *Aulia Deccan* that he was dying on 20th Rajab in the year 1141 Hijri.

10. Syed Abdul Quader alias Quader Shah.

He was the shrine custodian of old Gaddi (small fort). He was the son of Syed Ali Quaderi and he was born in the year 1075

Hijri. And he was dying on 27th Ramadan in the year 1158 Hijri. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father. He was perfect in revelation and miracles. He was becoming the caliph of his father upon his father's death. During his period the shrine custodian service was divided between himself and his step brother Syed Shah Mohiuddin Quaderi. In the year 1122, Hijri King of Hyderabad Asif Jah Bahadur was granted the Jagir (estate) of Qazipura villages with their names and sent them the documents in this matter from his secretariat. His grave is situated at foot side of the grave of Syed Shah Ali Quaderi in the shrine area and he had only one son, and upon his death his son Syed Shah Jamal Quaderi was become his successor.

11. Syed Shah Mohiuddin Quaderi alias Peer Badasha.

He was the shrine custodian of New Gaddy (small fort). He was the son of Syed Shah Ali Quaderi and step brother of Syed Abdul Quader Quaderi. He was born in the year 1080 Hijri and he was dying on 22nd Rabil Awwal in the year 1159 Hijri. He was perfect in miracles and revelations. The author of

book *Miskawat Nibya* was mentioned one reference from book *Panj Gang* by Qazi Mir Mohammed Fazil that once the collector of Warangal Shukerullah Khan visited him, but he was unable to follow rules of respect perfectly and for this reason the Sheikh was upset and angry in this matter so for his mistake the collector apologized in this matter but the Sheikh was not convinced in this matter. So in the above event, he was discharged from his service within the period of three months. The Sheikh was buried at the side of his father's grave on a separate platform on the western side.

12. Syed Hussain Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Shah Ali Quaderi and he was the brother of Abdul Quader alias, Quader Shah. He was born in the year 1078 Hijri and he was dying on 13th Safer in the year 1178 Hijri. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father. His grave is situated at the side of the grave of Syed Abdul Quader Quaderi in the shrine area. He had no sons. His daughter's name is Kamal Unnia alias Kammu Bee Sahiba and she was married to Syed Hussain Quaderi and she was buried in

Udgir and her son's name is Syed Karim Quaderi and he has inherited the property of his mother and his maternal aunt. The chain of his sons is continued and well known and famous as Haweli (mansion) peoples. The father's name of Syed Karimullah Quaderi is Syed Haider Quaderi and who was a resident of Udgir and he belonged to the chain of the sons of Sheikh Abdul Quader Jilani of Baghdad and his genealogy record is as follows.

1. Sheikh Abdul Quader Jilani.
2. Syed Shah Abdul Razzaq Quaderi.
3. Abi Saleh Nasr Quaderi.
4. Syed Saleh Mosa Quaderi.
5. Syed Shah Mohammed Quaderi.
6. Syed Shah Haider Quaderi
7. Syed Shah Mosa Quaderi.
8. Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani.

Some other biographical details of Syed Karimullah Quaderi are available in the next pages of this book.

13. Syed Shah Abdul Razzaq Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Shah Ali Quaderi and the brother of Syed Mohiuddin Quaderi. He was born in the year 1095 Hijri and he was dying on 27th Ziqada in the year 1188

Hijri. He was well known and famous for his miracles and revelations. He was fond of hunting. Once he was chasing a tiger and the tiger went inside of the den so he pulled him by holding his tail and so for this reason the tail was uprooted from his body and he was coming back from the jungle to his residence happily for this reason. On the day of his death, his son asked him that whether he is going for hunting on that day so he was replied him that he will go for hunting at the first part of the daytime as per old standard time. He was dying on the same day at the time of the first part of the daytime as per old standard time and he was buried in the mausoleum of his ancestors.

14. Syed Shah Jamal Quaderi.

His father's name is Syed Abdul Quader alias Quader Shah. He was born in the year 1110 Hijri and he was dying in the year 1205 Hijri. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father. Upon his father's death, he was becoming his successor and the custodian of the shrine. During the rule of Nizam Ali Khan Bahadur of Hyderabad Kingdom in the year 1165 Hijri Urs village and in the year 1166-1193 Hijri,

Somaram village was sanctioned in his name as the estate of the shrine and documents were issued in this matter. He was buried in the mausoleum of his ancestors.

15. Syed Hasan Abdul Quader Quaderi alias Quader Shah.

He was the son of Syed Jamal Quaderi. He was born in the year 1140 Hegira and he was dying in the year 1215 Hijri. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father. The rulers of Hyderabad government were sanctioned documents of the Urs village in his name in the year 1211 Hijri. His grave is situated on the platform in between the mausoleum of Syed Ghouse Moinuddin Quaderi and the grave of Syed Quader Shah Quaderi.

16. Syed Shah Ali Quaderi.

He was the son of Shah Hasan Abdul Quader Quaderi and he was born in the year 1100 Hijri and he was dying in the year 1225 Hijri. Upon his father's dying, he was become the successor of his father and the shrine custodian. On 19th Shaban in the year 1219 Hijri. The Asif Jahi rulers of Hyderabad Kingdom had granted document of the

following villages in the name of Syed Jamal Quaderi and Syed Shah Ali Quaderi.

1.Urs. 2.Somaram. 3.Chotpally. 4.Alipur. He was buried on the platform on which his father's grave is situated.

17.Syed Shah Wali Allah Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Shah Ali Quaderi. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father. He was becoming the successor of his father and custodian of the shrine. He was dying in the year 1285 Hijri. He was buried on the platform on which his ancestor's graves are situated on the southern side.

18. Syed Shah Ali Quaderi.

He was the son of Hazrat Wali Allah Quaderi and he was born in the year 1264 Hijri and he was dying on 9th Jamidal Awwal in the year 1314 Hijri. His grave is situated at foot side on the western side of the mausoleum of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani on the platform. Syed Shah Auliya Quaderi was an advocate and who was the author of a biography of *Mashooq Rabbani* and *Gulzar Mashooqia* was his son and he was obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his brother in law Syed Shah Hasan Quaderi.

Upon his father's death, he was becoming his successor and custodian of the shrine

19. Syed Quaderi Shah Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Shah Wali Allah Quaderi and the brother of Syed Shah Ali Quaderi. He was born in the year 1268 Hijri and he was died on 16th Rabil Awwal in the year 1338 Hijri on Wednesday. His grave is situated on the upper side of the grave of his brother Syed Shah Ali Quaderi on the platform.

20. Syed Shah Wali Allah Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Shah Ali Quaderi and he was born in the year 1296 Hijri and was dying on 30th Zil Hajj in the year 1331 Hijri. He made a pledge (Bay'ah) to Syed Shah Hasan Quaderi. Upon his father's death, he was becoming his successor and custodian of the shrine. His grave is situated on the upper side of the grave of Syed Shah Ali Quaderi and at the side of the grave of Syed Quader Shah Quaderi.

21. Syed Shah Ali Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Shah Mohiuddin Quaderi and his grandfather's name is Syed Shah Ali Quaderi. He was born in the year 1110 Hijri and he was dying in the year 1195

Hijri. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father. Upon his father's death, he was becoming his successor and custodian of the shrine. His grave is situated on the platform on the southern side of Shahi road.

22. Syed Shah Jamal Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Ali Quaderi. He was born in the year 1135 Hijri and he was dying in the year 1210 Hijri. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father. Upon his father's death, he was becoming his successor and custodian of the shrine .

23. Syed Shah Hidayat Ali Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Jamal Quaderi. He was born in the year 1170 Hegira and he was dying in the year 1260 Hegira. Upon his father's death, he was becoming his successor and custodian of the shrine. He was buried in the mausoleum of his ancestors.

24. Syed Shah Hasan Quaderi alias Saeb Pasha.

He was the son of Syed Hidayat Ali Quaderi. He was born in the year 1310 Hijri and he was martyred in the year 1378 Hijri.

He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father. Upon his father's death, he was becoming his successor and custodian of the shrine. Once upon knowing the information about the availability of tiger in the jungle so he was going there for the hunting purpose. The tigress had one cub. He tied the horse's rope with two trees and he was standing on the ground and fired on the tigress, but he missed the target so the tigress was fallen on him. So he has kept away the tigress from him and shot another fire on the tigress, but again he was missing the target. Due to his two shots the tigress was injured and was becoming very upset and angry and was fallen upon him and there was a severe fight between both of them and at last, he was martyred on the spot immediately.

On the same spot the devotees and disciples have constructed a wall there and for the visit of the wall, many visitors used to go there and watch the spot of his martyrdom. This place is known as Chilla (mark) of Saeb Bada Shah and it is situated two miles away from Urs village and it is available inside of Damir tank. After his

martyrdom, his dead body was brought to Urs village and he was buried in the graveyard of his ancestors. Next day the tigress was found dead in the jungle. He was much interested in poetry and he was well known as calligraphist and he was completed one hand-written magazine *Miftaul Salat* in the year 1273 Hijri.

25. Syed Shah Hidayat Ali Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Hasan Quaderi and he was born in the year 1204 Hijri and he was died in the year 1325 Hegira. In his last age, he suffered due to the illness of madness.

26. Syed Shah Abdul Nabi Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Shah Hidayat Ali Quaderi. He was born in the year 1306 Hijri and he was died on 4th Rabil Thani in the year 1351 Hijri. Upon his father's death, he was become the shrine custodian. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (Bay'ah) to Syed Shah Wali Allah Quaderi.

27. Syed Shah Ali Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Shah Wali Allah Quaderi. He was born in the year 1321 Hijri and he was died on the 2nd Zil Quad in the

year 1398 Hijri. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his maternal uncle Syed Shah Abdul Nabi Quaderi. Upon his father's death, he was becoming his successor and custodian of the shrine of old Gaddi (small fort). He was the son in law of Syed Abdul Nabi Quaderi and he was died without any children. Upon his death, his younger brother Syed Sarwar Qadri's son Syed Abdul Rauf Quaderi and Syed Moinuddin Quaderi who was his paternal uncle's son, and both of them were becoming the shrine custodians of old Gaddi (small fort).

28. Syed Shah Mustafa Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Abdul Nabi Quaderi. He was born in the year 1331 Hijri. He has obtained the caliphate and made a pledge (Bay'ah) to Syed Shah Moinuddin Quaderi and upon his father's death, he was he became his successor and custodian of the shrine. His grave is situated at the foot side of the sons and daughters of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani. He died on 18th November in the year 1955.

29. Syed Shah Darwesh Mohiuddin Quaderi.

He was the elder son of Syed Mustafa Quaderi. He was made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father and Syed Shah Ali Quaderi. He was becoming successor and custodian of the shrine of new Gaddi (small fort) upon the death of his father. He was died on 25th Jamid Thani in the year 1406 Hijri corresponding to 5th February 1986 on Wednesday. His grave is situated at the foot side of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani. Upon his death, his elder son Syed Shah Hilaluddin Quaderi was become his successor and custodian of the shrine.

30. Syed Haider Hilaluddin Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Shah Jamal Quaderi and he was the brother of Syed Shah Hasan Abdul Quader Quaderi alias Quader Shah Quaderi. His grave is situated in the Shabazpalli village of Sirsilla Taluk of Karimnagar district. Upon his father's death, he was becoming his successor and custodian of the shrine . He made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father and he has obtained the caliphate from his father.

31. Syed Shah Hussain Quaderi.

He was the elder son of Syed Haider Hilaluddin Quaderi. He made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father and he has obtained the caliphate from his father.

32. Syed Shah Haider Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Shah Hussain Quaderi. He made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father and was obtained the caliphate from his father.

33. Syed Shah Hussain Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Haider Quaderi. The details of his three sons are as follows. 1. Syed Shah Haider Quaderi. 2. Syed Shah Mohiuddin Quaderi. 3. Syed Shah Peer Pasha Quaderi.

He made a pledge (Bay'ah) to Syed Shah Wali Quaderi and he has obtained the caliphate from him.

34. Syed Shah Haider Quaderi.

He was the elder son of Syed Shah Hussain Quaderi. He made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father and he has obtained the caliphate from his father. His disciples and devotees were in large number.

35. Syed Shah Mohiuddin Quaderi.

He was the second son of Syed Shah Hussain Quaderi. His disciples and devotees were in large number and they belonged to Karimnagar district. His grave is situated in the Somaram village near Chilla (mark) of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani.

36. Syed Shah Asad Allah Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Shah Mohiuddin Quaderi. He was made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his paternal uncle Syed Shah Haider Quaderi and he has obtained caliphate from him. He was the spiritual master of Mr. Ghulam Jilani Ahmed Taban ,who wrote his famous book *"Biography of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani R.A."* as he was his disciple. His grave is situated on the western side at some distance of the mausoleum of Syed Shah Ghouse Moinuddin Quaderi.

37.Syed Shah Haider Wali Allah Quaderi.

He belongs to the descendent of Hazrat Sheikh Abdul Quader Jilani. He was pious and great Sufi personality of his time. His tomb is situated in Udgir. He was married to Kamal Unnisa alias Kammu Sahiba who was the daughter of Syed Hussain Qadri (some

other details are available in serial number 12). She has got her portion of the estate of the Urs Jagir village from her father's side. He has obtained the caliphate from his father in law Syed Hussain Quaderi and also he has obtained the caliphate from his ancestors in the chain of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani. Till now a chain of the caliphate is continued in his family members. He was died on 17th Safar in the 1212 Hijri.

38. Syed Karimullah Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Haider Wali Allah Quaderi. He was settled down in Haweli (mansion) area in Urs village. His grave is situated on the big platform in the shrine area and the stone roof was constructed on it. He was died on 29th Jamil Awwal in the year 1262 Hijri . He made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father and was obtained the caliphate from his father. The details of his two sons are as follows.

1. Syed Haider Quaderi. 2.Syed Mohiuddin Quaderi.

He was come to the Urs village as the district collector and liked his maternal place and he settled down there.

39. Syed Haider Quaderi.

He was the elder son of Syed Karimullah Quaderi. The details of his four sons are as follows.

1. Syed Ahmed Quaderi.
2. Syed Amin uddin Ali Quaderi.
3. Syed Hussain Jilani Quaderi.
4. Syed Abdul Quaderi.

His grave is situated at the foot side of the grave of Syed Karim Allah Quaderi. He was died on 21 Zil Hajj in the year 1266 Hijri. He was the district collector.

40. Syed Shah Mohiuddin Quaderi.

He was the second son of Syed Karim Allah Quaderi and he was died on 25th Shawal in the year 1305 Hijri. He had two sons and among them, one son Syed Ahmed Quaderi was well known and famous and he was the district collector and he was granted the title of Ahmed Yar Jung from Hyderabad Government. The name of another son was Syed Abdul Ali Quaderi.

41. Syed Hussain Jilani Quaderi.

He was the third son of Syed Haider Quaderi. He was working as Tahsildar. He

had two sons and the details of their names are as follows.

1.Syed Mustafa Quaderi. 2.Syed Ghulam Rasool Quaderi and he was died without children.

42. Syed Mustafa Quaderi.

He was the son of Syed Hussain Jilani. He has visited Makkah and Madina cities two times for the Hajj pilgrimage. He was died on 13th Safar in the year 1360 Hijri. He was working as Tahsildar and but soon he was left his post. The details of the names of his sons are as follows.

1.Abu Saleh Syed Ahmed Quaderi.2.Syed Quader Mohiuddin Quaderi.

43. Abu Saleh Syed Ahmed Quaderi.

He was the elder son of Syed Mustafa Quaderi. He was born on 29th Safar in the year 1324 Hijri. He passed the Munshi examination from Islamia School Warangal. He made a pledge (Bay'ah) to his father in the year 1338 Hijri and he has obtained the caliphate from his father. His mother was

the granddaughter of Qutub (highest cadre in the spiritual pivot at axis) of Vellore Shah Mohiuddin Abdul Latif Quaderi. He was busy in the teaching and preaching work from the year 1338 to 1385 Hijri for a period of 47 years. He was died on 16th Muharram in the year 1385 Hijri. And he was buried in the graveyard of his ancestors.

44.Syed Quader Mohiuddin Quaderi.

He was the second son of Syed Mustafa Quaderi. He was born on 29th Shaban in the year 1338 Hijri. He has obtained the caliphate from two chains and he has obtained the caliphate upon death of his father. In his meetings always there was Zikar (remembrance) of Allah and remembrance of the last prophet of Allah was available there. He was a great lover of Allah's last prophet. He was used to taking care and attention of the learned persons and high-level officers who will use to visit the shrine of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani and he used to invite them to his house. The details of his sons are as follows to whom he was granted his caliphate. 1. Shah Mohiuddin Syed Abdul Latif Quaderi. 2. Syed Mustafa Quaderi.

He was used to organize yearly meetings in the month of Rabi Awwal in which he had the privilege of showing of Asar Sharif (relics) of Allah's last prophet. And also he was used to organize a yearly meeting on 11th Rabi Thani in which he had the privilege of showing of Asar (relics) of Hazrat Sheikh Abdul Quader Jilani on the grand scale. He was also much interested in the monthly meeting of Hazrat Sheikh Abdul Quader Jilani on the 17th of every month.

Reference books :

1.Hayat of Mashooq Rabbani by Ghulam Jilani Ahmed Taban.

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**Biography of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani
Warangal**

Part four



The mausoleum of Hazrat Mashooq
Rabbani Warangal

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(The *Tadhkirah al-Awliya* of Farid al-Din Attar

Preface

In this book this third part which was written by Mohammed Ali Khan Mujadadi in the year 1384 Hijri in the Urdu language, and this article has been translated by me into English and is published in the year 2025.

There is my request with Allah that this my book may be become famous and popular in this matter. I am presenting this urdu book in the presence of blessing of shrine of Hazrt Mashooq Rabbani of Warangal.

This brief and complete book is compiled upon help of the following books.

1.Mahboob Zuman 2.Anwr al-Akhyar
3.Maskat Nabwa 4.Hayat Mashooqia 5.Tariq
Qila Warangal .

In the above books there are found blessed details of life of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani which are mentioned in unsystematic details for which I have arranged in systemic order in my book and I have obtained blessed in this matter. and I did not have added anything more or reduced any details in this matter.

I am regret that in spite of search of endeavours and efforts I could not gather more details in this matter. Still these information will be found to the lovers of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani as s for devotion in this matter. And for this servant it will be capital of other world for me.

There is prayer with Allah that the wishes and needs of all devotees and visitors of this door may be granted of all needs and aims of this world and other world.

Mohammed Ali Khan Mujaddid

Date: 7th Rajjab 1384 Hijri

1.Name and genealogy

He is known Syed Shah Jamal and his title was Mashooq Rabbani and the people of the

Deccan called him Mashooq Rabbani. Hazrat belong to right **Najibo turfain is someone whos BLOOD is 100 percent syed. No blood OUTSIDE syeds is in you. No one among your grand parents married outside the Saadaat.** His genealogical link is connected with Hazrat Abdul Qader Jilani R.A. with ten links. He was well known and famous with the name of Mashooq Rabbani. He was born in Baghdad city. In many books his name was written as Syed Shah Hammad.

2. Meaning of Mashooq Rabbani

When Hazrat after performing Hajj pilgrimage and after visit of Makkah and when Hazrat reached to Madina and he was blessed with the visit of tomb of prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him). And he was received great valuable title of Mashooq Rabbani from the court of the prophet of Allah in this matter and such details will be found in this book in later pages.

3. Generalogical link

Syed Shah Jamal Mashooq Rabbani Bin
 Syed Shah Hasan Abdul Qader Thani bin
 Syed Ahmed bin Syed Yousuf bin Syed
 Mohammed bin Syed Haidar Hilaluddin bin

Syed Shihabuddin bin Syed Shah Mohammed Asghar Ahmed bin Syed Emaduddin Abi Saleh Nasar bin Tajuddin bin Syed Abdul Razzaq Bin Ghouse Qaslain Syedna Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani Qutub Rabbani as per reference book 'Mahbub Zaman' on the page 245.

3. The details of Hazrat's father

His father's name was Syed Shah Hasan Abdul Qader Thani and there was with him gentle habit that the son who will be promising and having supernatural habit then Hazrat used to say to him "Oh my son take rest then that boy will die at one in this matter.

4. Mother's love

His mother thinks that the son has supernatural habit with him and usually there will be miracles by him in this matter. So there may not happen such event this time that he will also die like my other sons in this matter. The love of the mother has liked this matter where ever his son lives but he may not die in this matter. Upon this thinking she has given advice to his son to go visit Makkah and Madina in this matter.

5. Departure from Baghdad

At that time he was 12 years old. Upon taking permission from his mother Hazrat was went on the journey to visit Harmain of Makkah and Madina. Upon performing Hajj pilgrimage by taking some of his servants Hazrat went to visit Madina city.

6. Hazrat visited tomb of the prophet in Madina

Hazrat was blessed to visit the shrine of the prophet of Allah in this matter.

Upon visiting the shrine of prophet of Allah, he was given the great title of 'Mashooq Rabbani' from court of the prophet.

7. The prophets's order to him

The prophet of Allah was given the import order of teaching and propagation of Islamic religion in the Deccan region (Warangal). With him there were 70 or 80 servants and devotees during his journey and there was one elephant for carry luggage of the journey.

8. Lucky land of Warangal

As per order of the prophet of Allah, Hazrat was reached to land of Deccan in Warangal and that land of Warangal and people of the Warangal whatever have proud in which will be less in this matter. May sacrifice my life

on the body of the light the prophet of Allah and who has sent a great holy personality as well as family member of Shaikh Abdul Qader Jilani R.A. has been sent to Warangal as per his special order in this matter so that till the time of judgement day for get chance of the blessings and benefits.

9.Hazrat mystic exercise and Chilla work

When Hazrat was arrived in Warangal and he stood on one mountain for a period of 12 years on his one foot. When the period of 12 years was over then Hazrat came out of the place Chilla (In Islam, particularly within [Sufism](#), Chilla refers to a 40-day spiritual retreat of solitude and intense spiritual focus, where a person secludes themselves to gain greater consciousness of God (Allah) and to control their worldly desires (nafs). The practice is known as [Chilla-nashini](#) and is rooted in the Persian word for "forty") and engrossment.

10.One strange event

When Hazrat came to Bho Ben Kot place and which is now well known and famous as Bhongir place near Hyderabad in Telengana in India then Hazrat taken out his shoes from his feet and began running from that place in

this matter. So for this reason Hazrat's people were surprised what is the reason in this matter?. But nobody was not dare to ask reason with Hazrat in this matter. But Kamal Banawa who was his special calipah and he was asked what is reason in this matter for his running very fast without shoes in the foot.? Hazrat told in his reply that to come near of him. When he went near to him, he put his head in his armpit.

He told him to see and Shah Kamal Banuwa has said that he has seen many thousand souls of holy persons and martyrs were came to welcome Hazrat there. The world of souls are around Warangal area. Upon seeing all these condition by Shah Kamal Banwa Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani told him that king Mohammed Tughlaq of Delhi kingdom came to fight with Raja Pratab Rudra who was the king of Warangal. He was fighting with him for some period of time. At last due to help and aid he was successful in the battle. Many of the holy persons of the Allah were martyred in the battle. And around the fort all holy persons and martyrs were buried and there is no empty land is to step the foot there. I have taken out my shoes in this

matter so that there may not happen any disrespect to them. Hazrat was reached Urs village and on one mountain he was worshipped for a period of 12 years.

11.Raja Pratab Rudra Warangal

Raja Pratab Rudara's capital was before Kohir when Moulana Moizuddin Turk was entered into Kohir as conqueror then at that time he fled from there and took refuge in Warangal. And he was made Warangal as his capital. In Warangal he constructed one temple with a thousand pillars which is still famous and found there. (As per reference of Tadhkira Mubarak Hazrat Moulana Moizuddin Turki)

12.Before reality false was become pieces

The compiler of book 'Akhbar Akhyar' was written that Syed Jamal Bahar Mashooq Rabbani came to the Deccan from Baghdad during rule period of Qutub Shahi dynasty and he settled down in Hanmakonda. At this place there was magician who was in power and rule. And he was made house of glass on the mountain and he was living in it. There used to happen super natural habits of false by him there.

Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani was also busy on that mountain in his mystical exercises and *zikar* and *shagal* (*Zikr* is an Arabic term for the remembrance of God, while *ashgal* (or *shughl*) refers to specific spiritual practices or occupations within Sufism. In combination, *zikr and ashgal* describes the comprehensive set of spiritual disciplines used by Sufis to draw closer to God.). When he came to know about Hazrat's arrival then he was very upset in this matter. He was thrown one big stone on Hazrat by his magic power. Hazrat was kept away him from that stone by his hand finger in this matter. The magician was surprised in this matter. He himself ready to fight Hazrat. Hazrat was thrown him into the hell. There is find finger impression of the Hazrat in that stone of the mountain. The place where the stone is kept safely is famous and well known as Chilla. The place of the stone is very good and upon going there one will find comfort and relief in this matter.

13.The conversation between the holy persons

Hazrat got down from the mountain after the completion of chilla on the mountain. He went to the Urs village. There was one tomb of Qazi Ziauddin Multani. Hazrat went into the tomb of Qazi Sahib and recited Fataha. And requested Qazi Sahib permission to stay in the area. There was received reply from Qazi Sahib that what is position of the lamp before the sun light. So then how his light can be continued in this matter. Upon hearing this Hazrat told him that "Qazi Sahib my sons will place flowers on your grave and busy in the service of your tomb in this matter". Upon hearing this glad tidings Qazi Sahib gave him permission with happiness to stay in his area of tomb in Urs village. After that Hazrat left from the tomb of Qazi Sahib and put his staff after some distance of steps and Hazrat was told that at this place there will be his burial place after his death. It means he was pointed out his burial place in advance and he was lived there.

14. Qazi Ziauddin

Hazrat Qazi Ziauddin who was came in the army of Sultan Mohammed Tughlaq from

Delhi to attack on the Warangal fort and he was martyred in Warangal.

In the olden day village Urs was in the name of Qazipura now due to too much saying it was began saying only Urs village. Qazi Sahib is Multani or Shami; there is difference among the historians, Mavlavi Abdul Jabbar Khan Sufi Malkapuri has written him as Multani in his book 'Mahboob Zaman' and Syed Auliya Sahib Qadiri has mentioned in book 'Hayat Mashooqia' as Shami (Syrian). So God knows better in this matter.

15.Miracles

The author of the book 'Miskatwat Nabia' has written that Hazrat Mashooq Rababani and Hazrat who has the personality of miracles and revelations. And from Hazrat there were happen many of miracles and super natural habits that we could not able to cover all of them in this matter in this book. So some of the miracles are added in this book as follows.

1. There was used to reside one Raja near Urs village. Upon hearing of Hazrat's events, he came into the presence of Hazrat to kiss his

foot in this matter. After kissing Hazrat's foot for the sake of his good devotion, he gifted Hazrat one Arabic horse in his presence. There were many days of hunger upon the friends of Hazrat. Upon the going of Raja, some of the fakir persons came in the presence of Hazrat and they have informed him severity of the hunger to him, Then Hazrat told him there is found horse so sacrifice it and eat in this [matter.As](#) per order horse was sacrificed and hunger was finished in this way. But slowly this matter became known to Raja and he become angry in this matter and he sent a message to Hazrat to return back his horse to him. Hazrat, in reply to the message of Raja, has sent his reply that you have gifted a horse to us. And we are the owner of the horse in this matter. [So](#) the owner can make his usage as per his will and [wish.So](#) there is no your right to demand the horse. Upon this reply Raja was become very angry. And he himself came in the presence of Hazrat and demand his horse from him. Hazrat try his best endeavours and effort to convince him but it was no result in this matter. Raja told Hazrat that there is no used of discussion I need my horse. Even

there was excuse in this matter but there was no result at all. And there was no effect at all on the heart of Raja who very rude in this [matter](#). At last on his passion there was over the power of the magnificence of Hazrat and he said to his servants to collect more bones as possible in this matter.

When the servants have collected bones of the horse, Hazrat told by his tongue of blessing to stood by order of Allah (Qum beizan Allah) and horse was stood alive there by order of Allah.

Hazrat told his servant to give back the horse to Raja. Raja was regretted upon seeing the miracle of Hazrat and he has put his head on the foot of the Hazrat requested him to pardon him his mistake in this matter. Hazrat forgave him his rudeness in this matter. After forgiving mistake of the Raja by Hazrat then Raja was given one large water tank of Ranga Samndaram which is located in the western side of Urs village to the friends and fakirs of Hazrat. This is first property among the shrine properties in the whole country of India.

16. Hazrat's marriage

After many years of worship there came thinking of Hazrat to have household matters. He was married to two women and from two wives there were born one girl and two boys the three children were born in their childhood period.

17. The details of children's death information

Regarding first son it is mentioned that one day he was in the shrine building. And elder son who was sitting there in the [courtyard](#). One bad luck eagle who passed dropping on him. And at that time Hazrat's son seen the bird by maganifciance so for this reason bird was died by fire and was fallen on the [ground](#). At that time Hazrat was seen this event and his son's miracle and he said upon fakir it is not compulsory show his condition to the other persons. Still his son's age is not eligible to show his perfection in this [matter](#). It is good for you to have take [rest](#). It means to travel to toward perpetual from mortal world. And at that time soul of the son left from his body. There is famous about the second son of [Hazrat](#). One day he was sitting on the wall in the play mood he is

said to run my horse soon then wall began moving. When this information reached to Hazrat then he was very unhappy in this matter. And Hazrat told him "Oh my son have rest" and at the same time his soul was left from his body in this matter towards to the other world.

Hazrat's daughter was died in this way that one day she was combing her hairs with her comb on her head. The women have seen that from hairs of the daughter there were falling flowers of **Chambeli and jasmine and for which Hazrat also seen this event. Hazrat told her daughter my daughter you better leave this world. And at the same time soul of the daughter left from her body toward other world in this matter. The small tomb of Hazrat's children are found at near the tomb of Hazrat in Warangal. The visitors are also place flowers on these three small graves of the Hazrat's children in the shrine area.**

18. Hazrat's one more son

After the above incidents there was born one more son and his name was Syed Shah

Moinuddin Hasan Quaderi and who is called Ghouse Moinuddin Quaderi and after growth he was become disciple and caliphate as well as successor of his father.

19. Death

Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani was a personality of miracles and supernatural habits as well as famous for [saintliness](#). At last that day came for which there is saying of Allah that "Kul man 'alaiha faan" (كُلُّ مَنْ عَلَيْهَا فَانٍ) is an Arabic phrase from the [Quran](#), specifically [Surah Ar-Rahman \(Chapter 55\), Verse 26](#), which translates to "**Everyone upon the earth will perish**). The sun of instruction and guidance which was sent by direction of the prophet Allah for teaching and propagation of Islam's important duty which arouse in the land of Warangal and in that land he was set for always. And people will remember Hazrat's works and endeavours in this matter and his name will be remained till the day of judgement.

All historians are agreed that Hazrat left this mortal world on 22th Rajjab in the year 999 Hijri. And his holy soul left from mortal world towards higher sky side. But the person who wrote book 'Tariq Qila Warangal' Hazrat's death year 17th Rajjab in the 999 Hijri but in this matter it can be said that Hazrat's correct date of death is the 22nd of Rajja Hazrat' in the year 999 Hijri.

20.Tomb

Hazrat's tomb is found in Urs village in the district of Warangal, which is a center of visits for general and special people. There will always be found a rain of light and magnificence on the tomb of Hazrat.

21.Urs (annual death anniversary)

Every year on 21 Rajjab there will be held sandal ceremony, and on the night of 22nd Rajjab there will be organized lighting on the tomb of Hazrat and during this night there will be meals provided to all visitors by the

caretakers of the shrine building. And during the whole night there will be a meeting of 'Meelad Khani' (A "meelad kahani" refers to a story related to Milad un Nabi (also spelled Mawlid or Eid-e-Milad), the Islamic festival celebrating the birthday of the Prophet Muhammad.) And in the morning there will be a completion of the Quran reading meeting.

On the occasion of Urs, there will be a visited shrine by ten thousand people in this matter in olden days. The people have complete faith in Hazrat. Due to the favor of Allah, there will be benefit and aid to the devotees. And so in this matter they give presents to the tomb with fondness in this matter.

In the compound area of the shrine, there are not held any kinds of Qawwali or Sama meetings. Each and every person will enter into the shrine with respect and honor and get felicity of presence in the shrine area.

22. Biography of Syed Shah Moinuddin Hasan Qadri alias Syed Shah Moinuddin Hasan Qadri

He was the righteous successor of Hazrat Mashooq Rabbani. As per the statement of the author of book 'Gulzar Mashooqia' his blessed birth was occurred in the year 936 Hijri. Hazrat, since childhood was talented and a person of miracles. He obtained knowledge of the manifest and innermost from his father.

Upon the death of his father, he became successor and shrine caretaker. And he was given knowledge of blessing to a large number of the people. He followed the Islamic law Shariah, and he was pious and punctual with the prayers and fasting.

In his whole life he did not do any act against the Islamic law, and this matter is very difficult because he has kept with him the mystic way along with the Islamic law of Shariat in balance and control. And this matter of Hazrat is not free from his miracle, and there were usually many miracles and supernatural habits by him.

Regarding the year of his death, there is a difference among the authors of the books. Hazrat Abdul Jabbar Khan Sufi Malkapuri has written that his year of death is Muherram 1075 Hijri and Syed Aulia Quaderi has written in 'Gulzar Mashooqia' Muharram 1010 Hijri. So Allah knows best. The writer of book 'Miskawat Nabwa' mentioned that after death of Hazrat Syed Shah Moinuddin Hasan Quaderi, the sound of the recitation of the holy Quran from his grave heard by his contemporary learned and holy persons of the time. The servants of shrine have seen Hazrat by his coming to the mosque for prayers there and going to the tomb of his father. His grave is near the tomb of his father. And there is a tomb over his grave. The visitors also visit Hazrat's grave and recite Fataha there. He had with him two sons, and his elder son's name was Hazrat Syed Shah Auliya Quaderi and he was well known and famous as Sultan fukhra (fakirs) and Sultan of Auliya (holy persons). And Hazrat died in Madina on 23 Rabbil Awwal in the year 1058 Hijri. And he gave his soul to his beloved and took rest in the neighborhood of the Prophet of Allah forever.

The servants of shrine of Madina used to call him 'Hindal Wali'(holy person of India). Upon his death his last dress and the bench on which he was given a funeral bath were returned to Urs village in Warangal to his son by the servants of the shrine of the prophet. So that bench was there for a long time in the tomb of Hazrat Fatima in Warangal. The present situation of this bench, I do not have information and details in this matter, as well as whether it is there or not known.

The second son's name was Syed Shah Abul Nabi Qadri, and he was the younger son of Syed Shah Ghouse Moinuddin Qaderi and the younger brother of Hazrat Auliya Quaderi. He was born in the year 972 Hijri. He obtained the pledge and caliphate from his father, Syed Shah Ghouse Moinuddin Qaderi. He was a pious and virtuous person. A large number of people benefited by him through his teaching and advice.

Hazrat left this mortal world on the 6th of Ramadan in the year 1060 Hijri. His grave is near the foot of the grave of his father, Syed Shah Ghouse Moinuddin Qaderi, on the backside of one platform. He has one son

with him, who is called Syed Shah Ghouse Moinuddin Thani.

The End.